"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 50— BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

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SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
28th Feb.	CHINA ..		7,952
7th Mar.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st "	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,341
25th "	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th "	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,080
11th "	NALDERA		15,997
18th "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd "	CHINA ..		7,952
30th "	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th "	DELTA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	15,993
29th "	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second "	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th "	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,980
16th "	DUMANA	8,427
30th "	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	MASULA *	7,261
28th "	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th "	A Steamer. *	—

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
3rd Mar.	NAGPORE*x ..	5,283	
9th Mar.	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
20th "	ALIPORE * ..	5,273	
31st "	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE * ..	5,318	
14th "	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th "	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th "	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th "	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA	8,097	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd June	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore.
x Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
27th Feb.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
28th "	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
2nd Mar.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
4th March.	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa.
4th "	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P, Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5145	31st Jan.	27th Feb.
Penang Maru.	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	27th Feb.
Shinsei Maru.	R. Akiyama	4740	15th Feb.	4th Mar.
Marioka Maru,	N. Komiyama.	4169	18th Feb.	2nd Mar.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	9th Mar.
Heijin Maru.	— —	4364	3rd Mar.	15th "

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.
A

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE
You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females,
PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.
Particulars from—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
Finest Cement made in India
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
For Government Tests and other particulars—
APPLY TO:
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS. VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager.
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,752
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocia	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Welterytedon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' " to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Gin and Press Factory with experience of erection. Apply with testimonials to P.O. Box 489, Bombay.
A M841

WANTED—An influential AGENT for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75—10—100 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (OUDH).
A22735

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED.—Ten years old second-hand two BOILERS 30 x 7 pressure 160/180 Horse Power. For particulars see Messrs. CHAPSI BHARA AND CO., between 12 and to 2 p.m. Dana Bunder, Bombay 3.
K 829

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
K M737

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986.

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM
'Phone 42484.
Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus
GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches, Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh American medicines. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to DR: R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. Principal.
M675

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
M704

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ARRIVED—Consignment of BRAND NEW Michelin Cord Tyres WITHOUT WRAPPERS at HALF PRICE. Sizes: 30 by 3½, 820, 875, 33 by 4, 880, 810, 895, 31 by 4-40 (Ballon). Apply ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO., opposite Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, Bombay 4. Tele. 41037.
N M835

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE JAPAN and SHANGHAI SILK MERCHNATS' ASSOCIATION has passed in their General Meeting on 18th February, 1925, the following resolution to be in force from 1st March, 1925:—

A member of the Association can demand cash from any purchaser local or otherwise if he so desires. In case a member is willing to give credit, he may do so for 15, 25 or 35 days at the most. If any merchant fails to make payment within the stipulated time, the Association should be immediately informed about the matter so that the Managing Committee may take necessary steps.
Bombay, 20-2-25.
824

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NEW OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of THE NEW OIL MILLS CO., LTD., has been REMOVED to Karanjia Building, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay No. 3, on and from WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1925.

BALABHAI & CO.,
Agents.
22760

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CHARAK CLINIC will MOVE to LAUD MANSION, QUEEN'S ROAD, Opp. Charni Road Station, from 1st March, 1925.
M840

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, LIMITED.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1925.

ENTRIES CLOSE SATURDAY, 28th February, 1925, at 6-30 p.m.

O. TURTON,
Hon. Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
22765

NOTICE

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS.

THE water supply to the City will be curtailed between the hours of 9 a.m. on SUNDAY, the 1st and 6 a.m. on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo for connecting the new Tansa Mains.

W. A. NIVEN,
A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26th February, 1925
22761

NOTICE
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY WATER WORKS

WATER by pumping will be supplied to Parel Village and Gollanji Hill from 6 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. instead of 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. from 1-3-1925.

W. A. NIVEN,
A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.
Hydraulic Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26th February, 1925.
22762

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "CEYLON MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th February 1925 from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 271 of 1922.

VINAYAK LAXMAN BHAVE ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
ABDULLA JUSUB CASSUM HAJI MITHA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at the hour of half-past 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The property in Bhiwandi Municipality, situate at Mouze Nizampur, in the boundary of Kasba Bhiwandi, Pot Tukdi and Taluka Bhiwandi, Tukdi and District Thana, one Chawl like four storeys House, bearing Bhiwandi Municipal No. 174 and facing North and touching the Road, admeasuring in length from East to West 160 feet and from South to North 154 feet. The open space in use of the said house which is on the South side of the House measures from East to West 185 feet and from South to North 160 feet and is round shaped all this property building the ground under it and other easement are bounded on the East by Road and beyond it the Chawl of Madar Bhagan Sardar, on the West by the Chawl of Abdul Rahiman Vallad Din Mahomad, on the South by the Tomb of Dada Miya and on the North by Kotar Gate Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER and SENJIT, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Shiotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1925.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22630

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2517 of 1924.

DHANRAJ FULCHAND, of Beawar, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Port of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) DHANRAJ, son of Punamchand, (2) LALCHAND, son of Punamchand and (3) POKHRAJ, son of Punamchand, carrying on a joint family business under the name and style of Punamchand Dhanraj at Nibaj, the 1st defendant, residing at Nibaj and the 2nd and 3rd at Rajkot and Beawar respectively ..... Defendants.

To,
LALCHAND, son of Punamchand,
The 2nd defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has instituted this suit against you and others claiming Rs. 20,946-14-6 costs and interests and that the 24th day of March, 1925, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the same and that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

The 24th day of February, 1925.

N. C. DALAL and Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1, Ash, Lane, Fort, Bombay.
22764

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 32 of 1923.

POONAMCHAND MEGHAJI, a firm, ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BHURMAL LUMBAJI, till late carrying on business at Vithalwadi under the name and style of Lakhmichand Bhurmal Lumbaji, at present residing at Pudiv, in Sirohi State ..... Defendant.

To,
BHURMAL LUMBAJI,
the Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you to recover from you Rs. 3,328-7-0 with interest at 6 per cent per annum on Rs. 2,820-14-0 from 1st January, 1925, till judgment, costs and further interest and the Court has fixed Tuesday the 24th March, 1925, for hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1925.

THAKORDAS & DARU
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22770

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & ors. ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1922, and the order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT NO. I.—On SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
LOT NO. II.—On MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at 1st Pasta Road, Colaba, without the Fort and in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 343-3/9 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. C/1, New No. C2/16666, Old Survey No. 257, New Survey No. 3A/9564 and Cadastral Survey No. 359, Colaba Division and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 514, Street No. 11 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Goolrai Singani, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Cooverbai, on or towards the North by 1st Pasta Lane and on or towards the South by a Gully.

LOT NO. II.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Arthur Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1513 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 675, 678, under New No. 12668 and Survey No. nil, New Survey No. 3/2528, 2/2535, Cadastral Survey No. 56 Parel Division and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality with other land under F Ward No. 281(1) Street No. 38, Arthur Road, and bounded, on the East by the property of the Jam Manufacturing Co., on the North by the property of Bombay Chemical Works, on the South by the Bombay Gas Co., on the West by a passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Arthur Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 339 square yards and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 675, 678, under New No. 12668 and Survey No. nil, New Survey Nos. 3/2528, 2/2535, Cadastral Survey No. 57, Parel Division and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality with other land under F Ward No. 281 (1), Street No. 38, Arthur Road, and bounded on the East by the passage, on the North by the property of Pioneer Alkali Works, on the South by the property of Godrej and Boyce and on the West by G. I. P. Rly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22636

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HATIMBHOY GOOLAMHOOSEIN has agreed to sell to our client the whole of the property belonging to him described in the Schedule below.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undermentioned at their Office in the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1925.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Pakmodia Street and Musjid, Yacoob Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, known as "Lucky Building" and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 370 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 709, 1217, 1219 and 3133, New Nos. 7876 and 8894, Old Survey Nos. 1146 and 1149 and New Survey Nos. 4471, 4472 and 2/4472 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6997 to 6999, and Street Nos. 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124 and 56 to 64 and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Vohra Abdool Hoosein Moosaji, on or towards the South by a Public Road, on to towards the East by the said Pakmodia Street and on or towards the West by a public passage.

LITTLE AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22756

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the joint family properties and credits in the possession of Ramchandra Damodar Pathare, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Clerk in the employ of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, residing at 1st Bhatwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the capacity of a manager of the joint and undivided Hindu family. ..... Deceased.

MANIK RAMCHANDRA PATHARE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 1st Bhatwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, the only son and the sole surviving co-parcener of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & Co
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22763

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of WASUDEO RAMCHANDRA JAYAKAR, of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and landed proprietor. Deceased.

(1) ANANT LAXMAN DESHMUKH, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, and retired Government Pensioner, residing at Kandewadi, Girgaum, outside the Fort. (2) MOKUNDRAO MADHUSUDAN DADARKAR, of Bombay, Somvanshi Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, landlord and retired Government Pensioner, residing at Gamdevi, Girgaum, outside the Fort. (3) RAMRAO PURSHOTTAM JAYAKAR, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, Girgaum, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-five and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 19th day of February, 1925.
Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22767

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 30 of 1925.

ANDAJI SHAWAJI AND CO., a Firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BHURMAL LUMBAJI, till late carrying on business at Vithalwadi under the name and style of Lakhmichand Bhurmal Lumbaji at present residing at Padiv, in Sirohi State ..... Defendant.

To,
BHURMAL LUMBAJI,
the Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you to recover from you Rs. 2,366-2-0 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Rs. 1,920-9-0 from 1st January, 1925, till Judgment costs and further interest and the Court has fixed Tuesday the 24th March, 1925, for hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1925.

THAKORDAS & DARU,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22769

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE AND IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BUSINESS LOCALITY AT MUSJID BUNDER ROAD, NEAR SAMUEL STREET, VADGADI.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI and Co., will by the order of Messrs. Mahomed Ali & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Haji Allarakhia Rehemtulla, Vullimchomed Haji Allarakhia and Goolam Hussein Haji Allarakhia and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased. Mortgagor Bai Navibai, widow of Khatao Waghji and the beneficiaries mentioned in the Deed of Settlement dated the 5th day of March, 1897, from Bai Navibai, widow of Khatao Waghji to Bai Navibai and Goswami Shri Rukhmanibai, and also those mentioned in the Deed of Settlement dated 2nd November, 1911, from Navibai, widow of Khatao Waghji to Navibai and Ranchhoddas Wagji, Narandas Dewji, Lakhmidas Mathuradas and Jiwandas Ramdas and pursuant to the power of sale given to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 27th August, 1923, and in further pursuance of the Consent Judge's Order dated the 18th day of December 1924, made by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 3148 of 1924, (Charandas Khatao Waghji vs. Haji Allarakhia Rehemtulla and others), sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned properties on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of suit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with all messuages and buildings thereon situated at Musjid Bunder outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 160 1-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 755, 756, 756 and New No. 6481, Old Survey No. 2-500-499, New Survey No. 2566, Cadastral No. 343 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1583, Street No. 255, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that partly by the property of Keshavji Jadhavji, on or towards the West by a private passage appertaining to the said premises and beyond it partly by a property of the said Navibai, and partly by the property of Toolsidas Soorji, on or towards the North by the property of the said Navibai and on or towards the South by the property of Pragji Dharamsey.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground situate at Musjid Bunder in the Sub-District of Bombay on the East side of Shamji Hassaji Street (now called Samuel Street), together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 250 8-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 751, New No. 6475, Old Survey No. 499, New Survey No. 2566, Cadastral No. 343, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1582, and Street Nos. 257-259, and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by a private passage appertaining to the property of the said Navivalu firstly described on or towards the West by the Shamji Hustaji Street, on or towards the North by the property of Tulsidas Soorji, and on or towards the South by a private passage common for the use of properties firstly and secondly described and other adjoining properties and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali & Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
130, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE AT COLABA AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 1st day of March 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, opposite Colaba Chambers, very valuable and handsome made-to-order season wood furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich Chesterfield suites, Persian and English carpets, roll top writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, electric lamps and fans, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, reclining sofas, easy chairs, hat stands, teaboys, etc. etc.

The property of A. C. Hackett, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

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AMUSEMENTS.

EATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 AND 10

"WOMAN TO WOMAN"

Starring

JETTY COMPSON

as a French dancing girl who falls passionately in love with a British Officer on leave in Paris during the recent war. There is a tragedy in which there is no villain except an impersonal one—Fate.

NO ADMISSION TO CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.

EATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including tax)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. & 1 P.M. & 5 P.M. & 11 P.M.

Unique Opportunity for a short time only.

The most remarkable and Life Scene of

Mahatma Gandhiji's Operation

including many other attractive and interesting moving wax figures exhibited in

PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION.

Open again by the special desire of the Public at

Damodar Hall, Parel.

Time From 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. everyday.

Admission fee Annas 4 only

(Half rate for children.)

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING TO-MORROW SAT. FEB. 28th.

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"SAFETY LAST"

THE KING OF COMEDIANS IN THE GREATEST COMEDY EVER FILMED.

7 Reels of wild and uncontrolled laughter. Two laughs and a thrill every second.

WATCH FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

NOTE THE DATE.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 28th.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents THIS WEEK

SHANKER LILA

MAHASHIVRATRIA

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY, 28th February 1925 P.M. 8-30

ASHA NIRASHA.

SUNDAY, 1st March 1925 P.M. 3 Noon

NAND KUMAR

Manager.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME

A SUPERB VITAGRAPH DRAMA

"DIAMONDS ADRIFT"

5 Reels—featuring the most popular and handsome Vitagraph Star.

EARLE WILLIAMS

The Programme includes the

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

and 2-Reel Vitagraph Comedy "GOLF," featuring the most popular Comedian of the age

LARRY SEMON.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA— New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME

"AFTER SIX DAYS"

All the eight reels are screened complete in one show. More than 10,000 actors take part in it.

MOSES AND HIS MIRACLES

A Magnificent Visualisation of the world's Greatest Story! Four Shows to-day at: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA— DHOBI TALAO.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 27th February, 1925 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Dock opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:

37 Bags Cement; 12 Crucibles; 14 Cases Note paper and envelopes; 2 Cases Aniline Dye; 11 Cases Cap Bands (leather strips to be used inside the caps).

MENESSE & Co.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 BALES GREY YARN.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) near Hanuman Temple, at Tambakanta, Pydhownie, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Bhogilal Jivachand, Yarn Merchant, Tambakanta, Pydhownie.

Arrived Ex. S.S. "Tamba Maru" of 30th June, 1924.

7 Bales yarn No. 2/42s. Grey X Reel any chop except Fuji.

Arrived Ex. S.S. "Nagato Maru" of 3rd September, 1924

25 Bales yarn No. 40s. Grey singles Chop "Five Stars."

Terms:—25 per cent deposit and delivery within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 BALES JAPANESE COTTON YARN.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Near Hanuman Temple at Tambakanta, Pydhownie, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Ambashanker Motiram, yarn Merchant, Tambakanta Pydhownie

Arrived Ex. S.S. "Sado Maru" of 28th January, 1924.

13 Bales Japanese Cotton Yarn No. 32s any chop except Fuji.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, February 27, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2413-23—Craigie B and C, Ranchoddas Vandramandas and others, The Secretary of State for India in Council and others, J L G Bowen, Crawford B and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1562-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramaneck v Ahmed Suleman Dinath, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2397-24—Captain and V, Sitabai, Manilal Chunilal Choksi and another, Choksey and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2812-23—Tyabji D and Co, Dayal Purshotam, Purshotam Lajram, Mehta L and Co.

2866-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshawant Shanker Vinkoo Baloo, Laxman Venkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.

2-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H. Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3245-23—In Person, Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji, Unwalla P and P.

2354-23—Malvi M R and C, Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another, Madhavji and Co.

713-23—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co, Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3451-23—Mulla and M, Miyamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, Shamrao M and H.

2122-23—Mulji P and P, Tulsidas Gamram and others, Harriram Chutanram, Soonderdas and Co.

3384-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khatizabai and another, Thakoredas and D.

4308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanbadibai and another, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi R M and Co.

2371-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co, Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.

3727-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas, Karsondas Huragwan and others, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J, Amarchand and M.

3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.

1026-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

944-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga, Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co.

4515-23—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nalubhai Shah v Mohanlal Lalji.

293-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and ors v Jiwan Ramchandra and ors, Thakoredas and D.

586-23—Mulla and M, Labhdeni v The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charandas Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.

4937-23—Thakoredas and Co, Sunderabai, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

2336-24—Mulla and M, Cassumalli Sarafali Versilalji and another Jafferbhai Kanji, Viraj Lal and Co.

1790-23—Mehta L and Co, Lallubhai Lilachand Moosaji Jafferji, Chitnis K and M.

1582-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaoker, Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

1549-23—Pandia and Co, Rutanlal Balchand Agarwalla, Ratilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

4513-23—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, The Grand National Theatres Ltd and others, Craigie B and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

955-23—Craigie B and C, M A Rahim and Co, The Grand National Theatres Ltd and others, Thakoredas and D.

4004-24—Dastur and Co, Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed and another v Shaikh Abdulla Shaikh Mahomed and another, Pandia and Co.

4355-24—Captain and V, Saleh and Ebrahim Alfazal, Esmail Ali, Khandwalla and C.

4086-24—Ries and Co, Abdul Rahim Shaikh Mahomedally, Dadiba Cowasji Contractor, Shah and Co.

2146-24—Madhawji and Co, Dharsey Devraj and Co, Ismail Gofoor Kasum and others, Vachha and Co.

3733-23—Mehta L and Co, Malechchand Keshavji Lala, Kundan Surajbhai, Malvi M R and Co.

5091-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, Megaji Khairaj and Co, Paralker and R.

3244-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Punja and Co, Manibhai P Dalal and another, Kanubhai and S, In Person.

3121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd, Sunderabai, Thakoredas and Co.

28-23—Purnanand C and J, Nagindas Sarupchand, Bajirai Joharmal, Thakoredas and Co.

4341-23—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Thakoredas Dharamdas and others, Shamrao M and H.

4692-23—Jamsedji R and D, Ramchand Rajaji, Sanjaram Baloba Sauger and others, Manohar and Co.

4500-23—Little and Co, Dr. Tyabbhai Salehbhay, Hatimbhay Gulamhusein and others, Vadia G and Co.

673-24—Patell and E, Moses Samson Ezekiel, Jamanmal Dalichand and others, Khandwalla and C Dabholker and J.

3223-24—Crawford B and Co, The B B and C I Railway, Ali Mahomed Noor Mahomed, Dastur and Co.

3220-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Ibrahim Chamba.

3221-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Yomonabai, Craigie B and Co.

3222-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Walli Mahomed, Craigie B and Co.

3223-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Umer Suleman.

3224-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Umerji Adam Roker, Craigie B and Co.

3225-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Fathubhai Mahomedali.

3226-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Raja Natu.

3227-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Suleman Umerji Craigie and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2066-23—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damoder and anr v Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3283-22—Khandwalla and Chb, Magni V, Vengatesam, Chhotalal Kothari and Co, Amin and D.

1043-22—Motichand and D, Goluram Radhakison v Bharmal Shripal, Malvi M R and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and B v Gulamhusein Eassaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

60-22—Mulji P P, Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunath Dutaji Walkar and another, Judah and S.

250-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kalhanji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.

270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

397-23—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-22—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan, Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.

410-23—Surajmal and Co., Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co., Kakulbhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandjar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others, Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

479-22—Soondordas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C.

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5099-22—Jehangir G and B, Bhikhaiji and another, vs Pestonji Nuserwanji Surati and others, Matubhai J and M, In Person.

3774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biharilal Kunjilal v Iudersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.

4782-22—Hiralal and Co, Kedarmal Bhuramal, Ramnarayen Baldeodas, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.

2847-24—S A Trabji, Shivlal Rath, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.

1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Hoos v Ramabai, Captain and V.

3506-24—Manohar and Co, Ramchandra Sukhram Golome v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Reis and Co.

3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.

3580-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co-operative Society Ltd v, Shanker Ram Krishna Khopker and ors., Crawford B and Co.

4548-23—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co.

1077-24—Dastur and Co, Loolvabibi widow and another, Khalid bin Mahomed Abdul Wadid and another, Payne and Co.

4119-24—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Kader Moulvi Umer Miya v Haji Ismail Ahmed and another, Captain and V.

4401-23—Payne and Co, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

4419-23—Payne and Co, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R and D.

2534-24—Jamsetji R and D, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Payne and Co.

2526-24—Jamsedji R and D, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody and another, Jehangir G and B, Payne and Co.

1828-24—Little and Co, The Andra Valley Power Supply Co, Ltd., New China Mills Ltd, Daphtary F and D.

690-21—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Kesrisingh Chandmal, Subhagmal Muthia, Merwanji K and Co.

1276-19—Payne and Co, Hirabai, Javerbahu and others, Soonderdas and Co, Dallas and Co.

2082-23—Matubhai J and M, Merwanji Kaikhasru, Alpaiwalla, The Imperial Bank of India Ltd, and others, Crawford B and Co.

1348-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Amtuz Zarabai, Sherifabai and others, Merwanji K and Co, Matubhai J and M, Little and Co.

2081-23—Amin and D, Umer Haji Ismail, Rahimbhoy Kasambhoy, Daphtary F and D.

S b Ct. 82/11926-23—Kharas and Co, Darashah H Printer, Ahmed Suleman Dinath Payne and Co.

1730-22—Purnanand C and J, Manecklal Nanabhai and anr, Nanabhoy Anubram and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

1986-23—Mehta L and Co, Shing Poonja Kothari, Ramprasad Jagannah Tyabji D and Co.

2045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Rai Bahadur Kallianmal Tilockchand, Thakerseydas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In the G and W's Act—Mansukhlal H M and Co, In Sorabji Bomanji and another, minors, vs Tehmina J Banaji Petitioner, Shamrao, M and H.

FOR FRAMING OF ISSUES

2788-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Rustomji Framji Ginwalla vs Vallabhdas Gocuidas Dossa and others, Amarchand and M.

LONG CAUSES.

747-24—Chitnis K and M, George William Hudson, Mahomedally Allabux Jahangir M and S.

94-24—Shah and Co, Ratanji Khimpji, Atmaram Charandas and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

708-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Badrinarayen Panalal Bhuramal N C Dalal and Co.

3739-23—Ramanlal and H Amulakh Khubchand Hiralal Chunilal and others.

4594-21—Jamsetji R and D Greaves Cotton and Co, Jamnadas Harprasad Thakoredas and D.

2082-24—Motichand and D, Mulraj Karsondas v Surajmal Karamchand and ors., Malvi M P and Co.

1566-24—Amin and D, Rupchand Tarachand, v Abu Baker Haji Ahmed and ors. Dabholkar and J.

2925-24—Tyabji D and Co, Gangabai and ors. v Lakha Nana, Manilal H and Co.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Dye and Wig Co, Ltd, v Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

3627-24—Matubhai J and M, Bai Sarabhai v Haji Mahomed Ali Mahomed Manji and ors, Payne and Co, Sabnis G and S.

4324-24—Mehta L and Co, Messrs. Mehta L and Co, Framroze Hormusji Ghadially and others, Wadia G and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revram Agaram v Bhageeth Baleeth and anr, Rustomji and G.

1705-23—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Dwarkanath Vaman and others, Dabholker and J.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Divison Court No. 37.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1658-23—Dastur and Co, Motilal Dhanji, Amrutlal Mowji, Kanga and Co.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

253-20—Daphtary F and D, Evlambia Leonzini and ors v Demetrias Leonzini and ors, Unwalla P and P, Judah and S.

395-24—Mulla and M, Jijabhai Haji Sakoor Haji Hassam v Ismail Moti and ors, Patell and E, Merwanji K and Co.

314-233—Craigie B and C, The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd. Akbarally Messabhay Rupa, Payne and Co.

539-24—Pathare and Co, Sadanand Padmani and others, Shs Pohatlal Mulchand and another, Shamrao M and H.

S C Ct 26/337-23—N C Dalal and Co, Jamsedji Dinshah, Chimanlal Chaganlal and another, Amarchand and M.

1024-23—Daphtary F and D, K Worah and Co v The National Steam Navigation Co Ltd, G B Pandia, Rustomji and G.

2455-20—Craigie B and C, The Sir Waghji Dadhwan Co Ltd in liquidation, Moti Jetha and Co, Dabholker and J Mehta L and Co, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

3034-20—Motichand and D, Bhogilal Gulabchand and Co, D Chotalal and Co, Amarchand and M.

927-23—Khandwalla and Co, Chimanram Motilal v Jenarayen Nagarmal, Vachha and Co.

1130-23—Merwanji K and Co, Maganlal Lalji, Pragji Soorji, Craigie B and C.

369-23—Merwanji K and Co, Maganlal Lalji, Framroz Dinshaw Taraporewalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1571-23—In Person, Shanker Malbari Patel, Hinduji Pragji and Co, and another Submis G and S.

1005-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Frank Sydney Lund, Lt.-Col. E T Harb, Payne and Co.

537-23—Craigie and C, Lydia China, Mathais Vice Consul, Mulla and M.

4089-24—Clubb and Co, Manchershaw Nusserwanji Panwalla Motiram V L Kirtikar, Andrade and C.

1642-23—Motichand and D, Ramji Ladha, Hirji Ghelabhai and another, Mahomedali and Co, Dabholker and J.

1452-23—Khanderao L and M, Akbarali Sarafalli, Ardeshir Cursetji Pawalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Kanga and Co.

4080-24—M B Chothia and Co, Mohanlal Vallabhji Ghandhy, Dattatraya Damoder Joshi, Dabholker and J.

4115-24—Payne and Co, Anandrao Krishnarao Nanalker, Sitaramrao Laxmanrao alias Dadasaheb Kadam, M v Gokhale.

2130-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersy, Karim Rahat Chakawalla and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2442-20—Mohile P and G, Harilal Lalji Gandhy and another, Mulki Dinkerrao and another, Payne and Co.

1412-23—Malvi M R and Co Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tilokchand, Harcharandas, Purshotandas, Manubhai and Co.

1630-23—N C Dalal and Co, A Hillaly, K A Patch, Captain and V.

BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

An annual general meeting of the Bombay Sailors' Home Society was held on Wednesday evening at the Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder, Mr. J. B. P. Curry presiding.

The 87th annual report of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home for 1924 which was presented at the meeting stated:—

The total number of men of various ranks and ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 20,758, being a daily average of 56.34 against a daily average of 122.79 for the year 1923.

During the year 35 destitute Seamen of the Merchant Service were admitted and maintained in the Home, at the instance of the Shipping Master, on behalf of the Board of Trade. There were 9 admissions totalling 295 days of men in distress, who were not eligible for maintenance by the Board of Trade. These were maintained at the expense of the Home at the cost of Rs. 569-2-0 as against 6 admissions totalling 47 maintained at the expense of the Home at the cost of Rs. 136-6-0 during 1923.

The men of the Royal Navy resident in the Home were treated as usual by the Naval Surgeon Commander. There were 16 admissions to the St. George's Hospital of Officers and Men of the Merchant Service during the year.

The Reading Room has been well supplied with English papers and periodicals during the year, the cost being defrayed as usual by the interest accruing from the Henry Endowment Fund. The local papers have been regularly supplied. The Committee desire to thank those who have from time to time sent papers and books to the Home, and those who have sent gifts of fruit and cakes during the Christmas season, and also Mrs. M. Bahadurji for gifts of a number of hand knitted sweaters which were greatly appreciated by the recipients.

Entertainments, Concerts, and Billiard Tournaments were held throughout the dry season. Whist Drives and Homely Dances have been held in the Reading Room, and the privileges of such a room have been greatly appreciated. The cinema machine purchased has been a source of great pleasure to the residents. Thanks are due to the Proprietor of Messrs. Pathe Cinema, India for programmes of films supplied during the year at a specially cheap rate. The Cinema has always been worked by one of the residents, usually a volunteer from the men of H. M.'s Ships.

On the motion of Capt. E. J. Headlam seconded by Mr. H. I. Watson the report and audited statement of accounts were received and adopted

A committee for 1925-26 was then appointed and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

AN AHMADI RETURNS FROM ENGLAND.

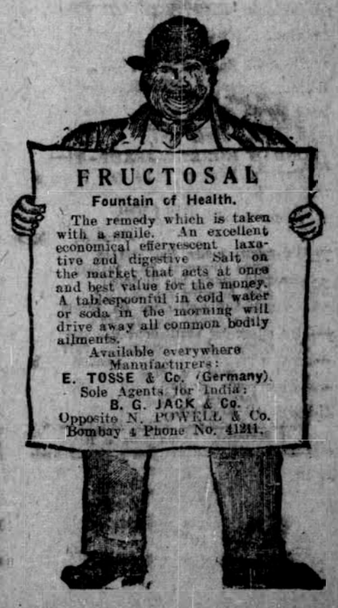
The Secretary of the Ahmadia Muslim Association, Bombay, writes:—

"Maulvi Mubarak Ali, B.A., B.T., Missionary of the Ahmadia movement has just returned to India after a sojourn in Europe for four years and a half. Formerly, the Headmaster of a Government High School in Bengal, he dedicated his life for the service of Islam, and was sent to England by the Head of the Ahmadiyya Movement for the propagation of Islam. He was in charge of the London Ahmadiyya Mission for two years and was then working in Berlin where his activities as a representative of his Society drew some attention of the Press and the public, and attracted some educated Germans (one of them a Professor of Protestant Theology), to Islam. He left Bombay for Qadian, Punjab, the headquarters of the Ahmadia Movement on the 25th instant.

REHATSEK ESTATES.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Executor, Rehatsek Estate, writes from Peddar Road, Bombay:—

"The late Professor Edward Rehatsek has left with me Rs. 38,000 in Government Promissionory Notes, the interest of which is to be spent annually in monetory prizes to students undergoing Primary education. After deducting necessary expenses, I was able to distribute last year Rs. 1,225 as under:—The Anjuman-i-Islam Schools, Bombay Rs. 150; Students' Literary and Scientific Society Rs. 100; Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla Rs. 100; Society for the promotion of Education among the masses, Bombay Rs. 100; Prabhu Seminary, Bombay Rs. 50; American Mission School for the Blind, Bombay Rs. 50; Young Men's Hindu Association, Bombay Rs. 75; Sarasvat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandal, Bombay Rs. 50; Bombay Institution for Deaf and Mutes Rs. 50; Patriotic Institution, Bombay Rs. 50; Seva Sadan, Bombay Rs. 50; Aryan Education Society, Bombay Rs. 100; General Education Institute, Dadar Rs. 50; St. Isabel's (Ladies') Charitable Association, Mazagaon Circle Rs. 50; Seva Sadan, Poona Rs. 100; Society for the Protection of children in Western India Rs. 100; Total Rs. 1,225.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The remedy which is taken with a smile. An excellent economical effervescent laxative and digestive Salt on the market that acts at once and best value for the money. A tablespoonful in cold water or soda in the morning will drive away all common bodily ailments.
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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 670
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 725
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 710
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¾
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.75-7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 92.50
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London Brussels Frcs. 95.20
London—Rome Liras 118.
London—Berlin Marks—
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The market was steady but dull.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Bank's selling T T Ready 31/32
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/32
Bank's selling T T February
Bank's buying T T February—
Bank's selling T T March 7/8
Bank's buying T T March 15/16
Bank's selling T T April 13/16
Bank's buying T T April 7/8
Bank's selling T T May 3/4
Bank's buying T T May 13/16
Bank's selling T T June 11/16
Bank's buying T T June 25/32
Bank's selling T T July 5/8
Bank's buying T T July 3/4

London, Feb. 25.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6
Bar Gold steady £4.7.0
Bar Silver Spot steady 32 5/16

London, Feb. 25.

Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling—India small buyer steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 26.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand.	..
American Dollars	282
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	213
Japan	111 3/4
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 25.

Stockholm	17.66
Christiania	31.26
Amsterdam	11.88
Switzerland	24.77
Belgium	yesterdays 94.90
Prague	160.62

New York, Feb. 25.

Demand Bills 4.75.62

London, Feb. 25.

Exchange on London in Paris 92.50
Exchange on London in Germany 20.000.000m.
Exchange on London in Italy 117.85

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 25.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 31 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 31 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

3 Months 4 per cent.
6 Months 4¼ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6¼ per cent.
1 Month 6¼ per cent.
3 Months 6¼ per cent.
6 Months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET.—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/14/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/14/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/14/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/15/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/0/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/9/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/9/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/7/0

London, Feb. 25.

Bar gold ready s. 87-0
Silver ready d. 32-5
Silver forward d. 32-4
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India bought cash. China sold forward. China was a large seller at higher rate. Market has a steady undertone.

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Feb. 25.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/2 —.1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/2 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 9/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 1/4 —.3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 102 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £107 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 1/8 —.1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 1/2 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 7/8 unchanged.

GOLD.

London, Feb. 25.

Of the £400,000 worth of gold arrived from South Africa, mostly has been taken up on Continental account—There was moderate business for shipment from New York and Durban to India.

GOLD.

Bombay, February 26.

Ready:—21-14-0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p m
Vaida.				
Fagan	21-15-6	22-0-0	21-15-0	21-15 0
Chaitra	22-0-6	22-1-0	22-0-3	22-0-3

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—2—0
Chaitr 0—5—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, February 26

Ready:—73-10-0

	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Vaida.				
Fagan	73 10-0		73-8-0	73-10-0
Chaitra	73-8-0		73-7-0	73-8-0

Teji Mandi
Fagan 0—14—0
Chaitr 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/9
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/11
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/13
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/13
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1947 Rs. 74
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The Market closed easy, bulls unloading. The following are closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1400, India Bank 75xd. Central Bank 25/8, Eastern 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 456/4, Apollo 19, Bombay Cotton 650, Bombay Dyeing 1105, Bradbury 500, Century 502/8, Central India 531/4, Colaba Land 160, Coorla 175, Crescent 253/12, Currim 510, Dawn 720, E. D. Sassoon 1/10, Elphinstone 37/8, Fazulbhoy 1017/8, Globe 51/4, Gokak 122/8, Indian Bleaching 230, Indore Malwa 392/8, Kasturchand 172/8, Khatau 125, Kilachand 6/4, Kohinoor 1250, Laxmi Cotton 4750, Madhowji 375, Maneck Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 135, New Great 425, New City 300, Pabaney 375, Pearls 590, Phoenix 570, Simplex 230, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 662/8 Tata Mill 225, Vishnu Cotton 1780.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 545, Alcock 222/8, B. Burma 340, B. Burma N.I. 81/4, Bt. Burma pet. 5/1, B. Tramway 101/4, Bombay Steam 80, Bundi Cement 10/12, Katni Ord. 51/4, Katni Defd. 150, New India Insur. 15, Shivrajpur 53/8, Tata Iron Ord 20/4, Tata Iron Defd. 56/4, Tata Hydro. 1020, Tata Power Ord. 200, Tata Power Pref. 310n., Scindia Steam 7/4.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 25.

Hongkong Bank £151
Chartered Bank £21 3/4
National Bank £47 1/4
P. & O. Bank £11 5/8
Eastern Bank £6 1/2

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 26

Apollo Mill	19	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone	40	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	11	Laxmi Cotton	4770
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1760
Indian Dy.& Mfg.	230	Western India	566
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	10
E. D. Sassoon	1-10	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	19-8	Sassoon Cotton	43-12
Currimbhoy Mill	520	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6-10	Standard Mill	1500
Kastoorchand	17-8	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Khandesh Mill	2250	Hyderabad	2440
Khatau Mill	125	Tata Power Elec.	210
Gold Mohur	32	Punjab Cement	2-4
Jamshed Mill	130	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jivraj Baloo	600	Union Flour	32-8
Tata Mill	220	Oriental Life	500
Dawn Mill	720	Emperor	420
New City	302-8	New India	15
Planet	31-4	Jupiter Ins.	6
Premier	87-8	Great India	10
Presidency	70	Scindia Steam	7-4
Bradbury Mills	500	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bombay Indstl.	20	Port Canning	645
Birla	20	B'bay Telephone	30-4
Madhavji	180	„ Uganda	60
Madhaorao Scindia	60	„ Burma New	81-4
Maneckji Petit	2650	Br. Burma Petrol	5
		Tata Oil	14

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Feb. 26.

A further sharp advance of 50 to 54 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market improved on general buying and good spot demand. The undertone of the market has been very strong. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 12 points up. The advance was due to scattered buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 25th instant as under:—

"Continued unfavourable weather and impending reduction in local stock stimulating trade and speculative demand."

American market:—The present steadiness of the American market is due to the extremely dry weather prevailing there, and there seems to be certain nervousness in evidence owing to the absence of seasonable rains in Texas and Oklahama. At the moment the tendency is for a further advance in prices.

Local market:—Yesterday our market ruled very steady as a result of fairly general buying and the absence of any selling pressure, whilst with New York reporting a further sharp improvement the market here opened strong with F.G. Broach at Rs. 473. It is difficult, under present circumstances, to express a definite opinion either way, but the tendency is to follow any bullish news coming to hand from the other side.

In response to a sharp advance reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning strong at Rs. 473, i.e. Rs. 6¼ higher than yester-day's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening prominent shroffs and Japanese Houses were sellers and the prices eased to Rs. 471¼. On buying by Commission Houses the market touched Rs. 472. Around this level Bazar operators sold and the market further gave way to Rs. 470 but again recovered to Rs. 471¼ on shroffs buying, and closed at Rs. 471. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 470¼ and closed firm at Rs. 472 on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses and Exporters.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 466 and going up by half a rupee eased to Rs. 464½ on selling by Commission Houses. On general buying the market improved to Rs. 465 and closed at the same rate. F.G. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 416 and Rs. 415 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 26.

Fully Good Broach	April–May	472
Fully Good Bengal	March	416 1/2
„ „	May	416
Fine Oomra	March	465

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 26.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	432	422	407
M. G. Oomra No. 3	478	468	458
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	493	483	473
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	485	475	465
M. G. Khandesh	471	461	446

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 26.

Fully Good Broach	April–May	471
Fully Good Bengal	March	416
„ „	May	415
Fine Oomra	March	464
Good Southerns	May/June	484

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 26.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
„ Fine	M.G.	..	420
„	F.G.M.G.	405	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	420
„	F.G.M.G.	405	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	500/10	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	450/60	470/80
Nagpur		450/60	470/80
Yeotmal Fine	M.G.	445	465/70
Pulgaon „	„	455	465/70
Dhamangaon „	„	440/5	450/60
Amraoti „	„	435/40	460/5
Khamgaon-Akola „		435/40	460
Mulkapur „	„	415/20	445
Khandesh „	„	410/20	440/35
„	F.G.M.G.	..	..
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	490 March
„ Fully Good „		..	.. +23/25
Muthia Fine „		..	.. +13/14
„	F.G.M.G.	415/20	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..
Westerns	„	475/95	..
„	H.G.	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	475/95	..
Cambodia	„	545	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

26th. February 1925.

New York Market, 25th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.55	Mar.		25.09	+54
24.85	May	25.07+22	25.35	+50
25.10	July.		25.64	+54
24.88	Oct.		25.40	+52

New York spot on 24th February. 24.80+30;—New Orleans closed.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market strong on general buying.

May highest 25.40 (at the close), lowest 24.95 (at the opening), range .45 points.

Liverpool Market, 25th. February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.41	Mar.	13.45+04	13.48+07	13.51	+10
13.50	May	13.55+05		13.60	+10
13.53	July.			13.65	+12
13.36	Oct.			13.46	+10
Egyptian					
31.60	May			31.55	—05
29.60	July			29.55	—05

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled at 10.25 a.m.:

New York cables: "Recent showers in Texas woefully inadequate. Apprehensions over outlook very properly increasing. We are much impressed with action market. More encouraging trade reports. Except higher market near future."

(2) Cabled at 4.55 p.m.: Very steady market. Scattered buying meeting long liquidation of near positions at the advance. Manchester broader. American cross rate 4.75 3/4.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Texas still without much needed rain."

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7.000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 1,200 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal Standard 13.76 fair request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 35.30d.

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	24.80
May	25.06
July	25.34

New York Noon Call

March	24.75
May	25.05
July	25.33

New Orleans 10 a.m.

March	24.82
May	25.38

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

March	13.46	+.05
April	13.46	+.05
May	13.55	+05
July	13.58	+.05
October	13.40	+.04
January	13.24	+.03

EGYPTIANS.

March	33.15	+.10
May	31.70	+.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
February	13.47	+.09
March	13.51	+.10
April	13.52	+.11
May	13.60	+.10
June	13.60	+.11
July	13.65	+.12
August	13.58	+.11
September	13.52	+.10
October	13.46	+.10
November	13.38	+.10
December	13.37	+.11
January	13.28	+.07
February	13.25	+.07

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Scinde Good	10.75
Scinde Fully Good	11.15
Scinde Fine	11.55
Bengal Good	10.85
Bengal Fully Good	11.25
Bengal Fine	11.65
Oomra Good	11.40
Oomra Fully Good	11.80
Oomra Fine	12.20
Broach Good	11.30
Broach Fully Good	11.70
Broach Fine	12.00

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Feb. 25.

Futures at New York.—

March	25.09	+.54
May	25.35	+.50
July	25.64	+.54
October	25.40	+.52

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
March	13.51	+.10
May	13.60	+.10
July	13.65	+.12
October	13.46	+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

February	33.60	—.05
March	33.00	—.05
April	32.25	—.05
May	31.55	—.05
June	30.75	—.05
July	29.55	—.05
August	28.55	—.05
September	27.50	—.10
October	26.50	—.05
November	23.85	+.05
December	23 25	+.05
January	22.85	+05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 25.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000
Futures at New York:—

March	25.09	+.54
May	25.35	+.50
July	25.64	+.54
October	25.40	+.52

Spot Cotton at New York 25.85 +.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 25.25 +.70
Futures at New Orleans:—

March	25.11	+.70
May	25.42	+.71

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality 21 3/4
Demand Bills 47,562
Foreign mined 68 3/8

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 25.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. 70/6
Rozaria Santa Fe—64 lbs. 71/6
Tone:—Market closed firm and dearer.
Australian Feb/Mar sellers 70/6
Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar paid 65/6
Soft Red Karachi Feb/Mar. buyers 64/6
Tone:—Market closed firm and dearer.
Club No. 2. Calcutta A/M. paid 66.
Club No. 1. Bombay A/M. paid 66/6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 26 (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-days closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	68 0 0	10 1 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	67 0 0	9 15 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	69 0 0	10 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 6 0	11 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 1 0	14 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 12 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	67 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 3 0
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	13 10 0
Mowrasced	9 2 0	9 10 0
Barley	48 0 0	7 0 0
Castorseed	68 0 0	13 10 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	..
Jira	16 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 11 0	
Linseed, May	14 5 3	

METALS.

London, Feb. 25.

English best Selected Copper £63 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £65 1/16
Copper Braziers £84
Yellow Metal 8 1/16
Hard Spelter 30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets £16 7/8
Tin Block £263 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, February 26.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 26.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Pancheteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57	0	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57	0	0
German Copper 1 1-2		66	8	0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66	4	0
„ „ 1 1-4		67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 26.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1-2	0	13	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2	0	14	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1-2	0	13	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2	0	13	0
David	No. 10 1-2	0	13	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	12	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	13	0
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0	12	9
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	11	6
Light-house	No. 6 1-2	0	11	3
Japan	No. 40—1	1	9	3
„	No. 42—2	1	8	0
„	No. 20	1	1	3
„	No. 32	1	4	3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 25.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Feb/Mar. sellers 20
Jun/Jul. sellers 17/6
Jul/Sept. sellers 16/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/1 3/4
Tone:—Market was firm with good business.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Ready prices are unaltered with limited purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4,300 bags, showing a meagre record of off-take.

Our Forward Market has also ruled easy to-day, evidencing a rise of a pence in Java Forward prices.

The following are the closing quotation ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 20/4 per cwt. B.H.
NEW CROP JAVA SUGAR:—
June-July Sh. 17/7 per cwt. F.B.H
July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 17/2 per cwt. F.H.
Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 17/2 per cwt. F.B.H
B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 19/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 17/14 per cwt.
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 19 per cwt. B.H.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 26.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	450	456-4	
Bombay Cotton	560	560	
Bombay Dyeing	1145-32-8	50-1095-1105	
Century	530-26-27-8	23-12-5-497-8-502-8	
Nagpur	543-12-40	35-530	
Colaba	161-4-60	160	
Crescent	262-8	57-8-55-257-8	
Indore	397-8	93-12-392-8	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	430-35-30	26-4-22-8-525	
Pearl	603-12-597-8-600	591-4-80-590	
Phoenix	572-8	570	
Bharucha	112-8	112-8	
Simplex	235-32-8	31-4-26-4-22-8-230	
Swan	1200	1200	
Swadesh	677-8	660	
Pabni	377-8	375	
Fazal	1050-35-40	25-1007-8-10-17-8	
Mathuradas	270	270	
Tata Mill	232-8	225	
Globe	51-4	51-4	
Mysore	125	125	
Madhavji	382-8-77-8	376 4	
Finlay	850	850	
Gokak	125	125	
Edward Sassoon	182-8	180	
Meyer Sassoon	135	135	
Alcock	..	..	
Bombay Burma Old	340	340	
Bombay Elec. Tram	101-4	101-4	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	80	80	
Bundi Cement	10-12	10-12	
Central E. Mining	32	32-8	
Indian Cement	55	53-12	
Tata Steel Ordy.	20-12	21-20	
Tata Steel Defd	60-58-12	57-8-56-4	

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 25

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Aug/Mar. done £24 3/8
Tone:—Firmer but Quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Mar/Apl. done and buyers 49 7/
May/Aug. paid 49 7/8

London, Feb 25

Linseed La Plata Argentine clos firm at £22 3/4 buyers for Feb/Mar.
Cottonseed Bombay Feb/Mar. sellers £10 1/2
Castorseed Bombay Feb/Mar. sellers £24 3/8
Rapeseed Toria closed very firm a much dearer though not much trading ; Feb/March sellers at £21 3/8

London, Feb 25.

Wheat Cargo Rosafe 64 lbs. 71 1/2 paid for February shipment and for 65 lbs: 70/6 paid for January.
Cargo, wheat West, Australian 67 1/2 paid for March and Cargo South Atralian 69/4 1/2 paid for April.
Business was done to-day in linseed Calcutta for April/May at £24 3/and in Wheat Cargo Australian for April shipment at 69/4 12. In Wheat, steels, Choice White Karachi for May/ane at 65/6. In Wheat Calcutta Club No 2 for April/May at 66 and in Club No. Bombay White at 66/6 for April/May.

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 25.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Mr/Apl. sellers 16 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot March 18 1/8
Tone:—Firm with fair trade demand.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Feb. 26.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 46
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 51
Tone:—Weak and lower—Poor demand.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 25.

Karachi Barley Mar/Apl. sellers 45

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

The market has ruled dull and creepful during the week under review and there is no material change in prices either way. Offtake is much restricted and lack of confidence is still to be seen among all; demand has not shown expected improvement as yet. Cotton has ruled rather steady and but for this our prices would have been easier.

English Yarns.—There is nothing of importance to report; Manchester is high and prices in most cases are unworkable.

Japanese Yarns.—Business during the week is smaller compared to the last as prices have kept rather steady on account of the firm tone of Japanese Exchange. Buyers however have no confidence and are not prepared to pay any higher prices at the moment.

Indian Yarns.—Prices have been rather steady though no business of importance is reported as the buyers still hope for lower rates owing to absence of satisfactory demand. Upcountry reports show no life as yet and although inquiries at lower limits are in evidence actual business is in small lots only and that too for near deliveries. Financial stringency has also restricted business considerably and our Mills and dealers have been now doing business on a much smaller scale than before.

The general tone is more or less uncertain but we do not look for any substantial change in the position in the near future.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26.

S S Franconia, Malson, New York.
S S Ceylon Maru, Yamada, Hobe.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 27.

S S Tamba Maru, Fijisawa, Kobe.
S S Amur Maru, Sikiji, Kobee.
S S Penag Maru, Fijita, Kob.
S S Nippon, Alsen, Calcutta.
S S Varsova, Watson, Busreh.

LOADING.

Feb. 26.

Steamer Maplegrow for Antwerp.
Steamer Ormara for Persian Gulf.

S S Franconca: The American Tourists steamer Franconia, 12161 tons, Captain G Malson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday night, from New York, with 430 American Tourists.

S S Ceylon Maru:—The N Y K steamer Ceylon Maru, 2595 tons, Captain J Yamada, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru, 3570 tons, Captain J Fujisawa will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Amur Maru:—The O S K steamer Amur Maru, 4823 tons, Captain M Sikiji will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Penag Maru:—The N Y K steamer Penag Maru, 3230 tons, Captain J Fujita, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain W J. Watson, will sail to-day from harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, February 26, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Cracovia, 4566, Trieste 1/3 L Triestino.
6 City of Simla, 5943, K'chi 5/3 K N & Co.
8 Nippon 2521 Dunkirk 28/2 Graham Trading Co.
9 Clan Maciver, 2751 Dunkirk 28/2, J F and Co.
10 Trecarrel 3198 Antwerp 5/3 M M and Co.
11 Arabistan 3183 London 27/2 M M & Co.
12 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 27/2, Graham Trading Co.
23 Khandalla 3300 Durban 4/3 M M and Co.
14 Charlbury 2997 Antwerp NF Edwards
16 China 4173 London 28/2 M M
16 Trecarne 2679, L'pool, 1/3 M M & Co.
17 Tregonell 3178 Genoa, 7/3 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalavihar 3381, R'goon 3/3 Scindia S N Co.
3 Barala 1899 P. Gulf 4/3 M M & Co
5 City of Milan 2558, Dunkirk 5/3 K N & Co.
6 Anfora 3590, K'chi 2/8 M Italiana.
7 Nagpore 3226 Kobe, 28/2, M M & Co.
8 Tacoma Maru 3642 Kobe, 15/3 O S K.
10 & 11 Gharinda 3212, Rangoon 4/3, M M & Co.
12 & 13 Morioka Maru, 3,090, Kobe, 1/3. N Kaisha.
16 Oost Cappelle 333 Aleppy 28/2 Merchant S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shensei Maru, 3,403, Kobe, 28/2, N Y Kaisha.
D & E Indus Maru, Kobe, 3/3 O S Kaisha.
F Zaandijk 2150 Antwerp, N.F. Graham's Trdg. Co.
G Ahmedi 1331, Busrah 27/2 S Hassan & Co.
K Shaka Maru 3385, N. F. N.F. O S Kaisha.
L/M Jalarashmi 2681 N.F. N.F, Scindia S N. Co.
N Cape Ortigal 3136 R'goon 28/2 Scindia S N Co.
P Steeleville 2300 iLiverpool N F Graham Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS

Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 27th Februry, Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Hongkong due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 17th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 23rd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Valencia due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Knowsley Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trantenfels due about 27th February Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 6th March, Agent B D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilena due about 18th March, Agent L T Co
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sandon Hull due about 6th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kosmo due about 16th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 3rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th February, Agent N Y Kaisha
S S Hevin Maru due about 3rd March Agent N Y Kaisha

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

26-2-25.

S S Scindia for New York:—750 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 2 bales woollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw & Co. Ltd.; 19 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Shipping A Ld.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—121 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd. 15 bales wool. The Bombay Co. Ld.; 17 bales wool, Meyer Nissim 14 bales goat hair, K Esmail; 162 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.; 4 bales cotton, Japan T Co. Ltd.; 200 cwt myrabollams, Willatham & Co. Ltd.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—800 cwt mowra seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 1 pot Essence de Ginger Grass, Volkart Broes. 201 cwt mustard seed, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—1000 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co. Ld.

S S Anfora for Genoa:—220 bales cotton, Langley & Co.; 2040 cwt ground nuts, K M Nathoo; 56 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd. 110 bales cotton waste, W Pavri & Co.

S S Charlbury for Hamburg:—4300 cwt. groundnut oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 25 sales cotton, N Rajaram & Co.; 283 cwt coffee Thos Cook and Son Ld.; 2000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ld.; 3000 cwt linseed,, Ralli Bros.; 42 cwt gum karaya, J Moolchand & Co. 495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld. 165 bales cotton, K. Devchand & Co. Ld.

S S Tregonnell for Genoa:—75 tons old iron plates, K M Nathoo; 4000 cwt linseed, Mitsui B Kaisha Ltd. 4000 cwt wheat Rali Bros.

S S Tregonnel for Marseilles: 1100 cwt. crushed bones, Virjee & Co

S S Trecarne for Havre:—470 bales cotton, Prier de Saone & Co. 4000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ld.

S S Trecarrell for Antwerp:—2 bales cotton, J A Beghie & Co. Ld. 50 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Trecarrel for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton, B Cursondas & Co.

S S Clan Maciver for Hull:—21 drums methylated Alcohol, Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ld. 990 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—220 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co. 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.

S S Theodoros for Dunkirk:—750 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison & Co. Ld.

S S China for London:—13 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 3 boxes cotton prints Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 1 bundle woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co. Ltd.; 1 case wolf skins (for furs) Grindlay & Co Ld. 1000 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co. Ld.

S S China for Marseilles:—1 case salted sheep casings, Grindlay & Co. Ld.; 1000 cwt. groundnuts, Volkart Bros.; 1999 cwt teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Steelville for Liverpool:—1000 cwt myra bollams, F F Campbell & Co Ld.

S S Arabistan for Dunkirk:—2200 cwt. gronud nuts, Strauss and Co. Ld.

S S Arabistan for Salonica:—70 bales cotton yarn, I David & Co. Ld.

S S Arabistan for London: 3000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co. Ld.

S S Rotenfels for Dundee:—60000 cwt cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S City of Milan fo rHull:—2500 cwt cotton seed, S Johamall; 14000 cwt ground nuts, Strauss & Co. Ld.

S S City of Milan for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 330 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Zandijk for Antwerp:—50 cwt wax, Amin & Sons; 110 bales cotton waste, C Peraj & Co. 104 bales hemp, H Govindji.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton N Manilal & Co. 1250 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 1500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Amur Maru for Osaka:—1100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, C Damji & Sons.

S S Saka Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co. Ld.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton G V Lanke. 100 bales cotton, S Joharmall.

S S Shinsei Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Suzpki & Co. Ld.; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Shinsei Maru for Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Nagpore for Yokaichi: 300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Nagpore for Moji:—200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Penang Maru for Yokaichi—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Penang Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

26-2-25.

S S Scindia from Manchester. Agents Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.:—

From Manchester:—1 barrel motor grease, 1 barrel lubricating oil, 12 drums mineral lubricating grease, 28 bales cotton goods, 47 bales paper, 250 bales old newspaper, 18 bales cotton wool 4 bales tents 26 bales cotton yarn, 206 cases cotton yarn, 161 cases cotton piece goods, 172 bales cotton piecegoods, 311 bales cottons, 351 cases cottons, 7 cases silk yarn, 30 cases household soap, 12 drums transformer oil, 18 barrels tallw 50 packages boot nails, 4700 bags soda ash, 7364 bundle hoops.

From Glasgow:—61 iron bars, 50 acid jars, 450 pieces stee plates 5365 pieces pipes, 364 pieces tubes, 164 bundles tubes, 2036 pieces steel sheets 5502 plates hard spelter, 35 bags bolts and nuts, 100 bags fireclay, 100 Hhds Ale, 84 drums clyde bown composition, 20 drums paint, 240 kegs paint, 40 kegs bichromate of soda, 16 casks bichromate of soda, 40 kegs white lead 20 kegs red lead, 78 bales paper, 81 bales cotton yarn, 36 bales cottons, 596 cases cotton, 67 cases sewing cotton reels, 15 cases stout, 1094 cases whisky, 150 cases bottled beer, 70 cases wine.

From Liverpool:—52 cases candles, 25 cases window glass, 100 cases glycerine, 17 cases cotton piecegoods, 70 cases art silk yarn, 53 cases cotton yarn, 108 cases toilet soap, 628 cases common soap, 38 bundles common soap, 1450 boxes common soap, 850 boxes tinplates, 25 case sstout 140 cases bottled beer, 25 cases cigarettes, 200 pieces fire bricks, 18 coils copper wire, 820 coils hoops, 17 crates earthenware iars, 81 s/cases tiles, 150 s/cases galvd ridgin 50 drums bleaching powder, 200 drums sodium sulphide, 415 drums caustic soda, 99 drums izal 100 drums soda crystal, 15 drums silicate of soda, 17 drums zinc chloride, 40 drums copper, 20 packages straw boards, 400 bundles copper sheets, 856 bundles faggot steel, 8516 bundles galvd sheeets, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 53 barrels tallow 14 bales paper. 103 bales scoured wool, 32 bales cottons, 11 cases cottons, 200 D/bags fine salt, 40 kegs aniline salt, 800 casks China clay, 90 bags bolts and nuts, 750 bags soda ash, 1049 traps, 100 pans.

From Gibralter:—11 packages wine 30 cases wine,

S S Jalapa from New York:—Agents Volkart Bros.:—

From New York:—50 drums lubg. grease, 400 drums lubricating oil, 100 bales old newspaper, 22 bales cotton goods, 27 cases cotton goods, 9 packages cotton goods, 822 silver bars, 67 kegs gold bars 24 drums caustic soda, 46 cases paint 90 cases varnish 31 cases cotton remnants 17 bales cotton remnants.

S S Vasna from Busrah. Agents: Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

From Busrah:—191 baskets dates, 11 bundles dry flowers 88 bags almonds 12 bales carpets, 120 boxes specie.

S S Haggeregate from Durban. Agents:—Killick Nixon & Co.:—

From Durban:—5045 tons coal.

S S Flowergate from Durban. Agents Graham Trading Co. Ld.:—

From Druban:—6707 tons coal.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, February 26

	Rs.	a.	
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone and Century	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	6	0
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	5	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	5	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	3
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Textile per lb!	1	5	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	0	0
Phoenix per piece	6	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	5	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Chck:—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustani	11	9	0

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, February 25.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1.	England	S/S Cracovia	1st March 25	8 a. m.
2.	Austria and Italy			
3.	Japan (superscribed)	S/S Amur Maru	27th Feb. 25	3-30 p. m.
4.				
5.				
6.	Singapore (superscribed)	S/S Amur Maru	27th Feb. 25	3-30 p. m.
7.	Straits Settlements			
8.	Mauritius			
9.	East Airica	S/S Khandalla	4th March 25	12 Noon.
10.	South Africa			
11.	Seychelles			

REVOLUTION IN TRAVEL.

LONDON TO COLOMBO IN 4 DAYS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Revolution in travel by air by which airships will in future travel more safely and faster than at present and can be moored to floating bases is foreshadowed by the authoritative statement with regard to five million cubic foot airship which is being constructed by the Airship Guarantee Company for the Imperial airship route. It appears that the crew and passengers will be accommodated in the body of craft instead of outside cars thus enabling the increase of speed by over ten miles per hour and considerable increase in the range of flight so that it will be possible to fly from England to Baghdad in two days, to Colombo in four days, to Freemantle in six and half and Auckland in nine days.—Reuter.

AERIAL SERVICE TO INDIA.

KARACHI TO BE EXPERIMENTAL BASE.

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

Sir Sefton Brancker left Karachi this morning for England. Interviewed by the Associated Press representative shortly before embarking on his aeroplane he stated that the time had come for India to rouse herself in aviation matters and commence action. It had definitely been decided to make Karachi the first experimental airship base and the Home Government were about to spend a million and a quarter pounds in the erection of the base which included a mooring mast, a gas plant, etc. The Indian Government must play their part in the scheme if it was to be successful and lend ther assistance in every possible way. Land, a few miles from Karachi city, had already been selected for the proposed base and he hoped the Bombay Government would make a free grant of the area which would mean a great deal to the authorities concerned. Assistance from the local municipality was also necessary and he hoped it would be forthcoming when the time came. "Far too much is being said concerning railway connections. Government have not the money to spend on the railways and even if they had, it is far less important in these days than air connections. The question of good railway connections between this or that city is of minor importance. So far as the future is concerned what we must think of is air connections, and air lines that will link up every important town and city in India. With this will come the speeding up of mail services. There is a fine opportunity for the Government of India to take the lead and forge ahead in aviation matters in this country."

Sir Sefton then referred to the fact that they were not interested in military attempts in aviation, but their attempts were purely civil in every way. He mentioned this because there was an erroneous impression in certain quarters that their efforts were either military or semi-military. He desired to thank one and all in Karachi and other parts of India for the kindness with which officials and non-officials had received him and hoped that when he next visited Karachi some practical results of his efforts on behalf of aviation in India would be visible.—A. P.

PILOT INTERVIEWED.

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

Mr. Alan J. Cobham, Sir Sefton Brancker's pilot, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press said: "This morning we are leaving India to fly home to England on the last stage of our 18,000 miles journey having only 6,000 miles to do to complete our trip. It is our wish to arrive back in England exactly as we started with the same De Hevilland aeroplane and Siddeley egine. In this manner we shall endeavour to prove the simplicity of flying and its great utility. An aeroplane was used to survey the possibilities of airship and aeroplane routes all the way from England over Europe, Asia Minor, Iraq, India and Burma not because we wished to prove that we could fly—those days are past, but because it was the only way in which to do the job of survey properly. As a result of Sir Sefton's trip the following broad outlines will shew the development in aviation to be expected in the next three years. There must be no confusion between the airship scheme and the aeroplane route. The airship service, the ultimate object of which is Australia, will start in 1926 with an experimental service between England and India. This will run non-stop between England and Egypt and again non-stop from Egypt to India. The whole expense of the experiment is to be borne by the Government but the future extension will depend upon the countries' own enterprise in erecting mooring masts and plant to entice airships to call at their ports and towns. Airship passenger service should commence in 1927. Now the aeroplane routes will very likely run over the same ground as the airship, but in most cases will work as branch lines. The Government at home are willing to run an aeroplane route overland from Egypt to India via Palestine, Baghdad and the Persian Gulf and it is quite possible that even this year the line from Egypt to Baghdad and Basra will be started. We hope that in 1926 it will be extended to Karachi. There is also a proposed line between Calcutta and Rangoon. It is to be borne in mind that the cost of an airway is fractional as compared with a railway and the factor should always be considered in the new developments. It is considered that the initial outlay on starting an airway would be recovered within five years. Generally speaking flying conditions in India are perfect except during the monsoon period and the only way in which to ascertain how much flying can be accomplished during this period is by experimental flying. It is impossible to thank everyone in person for all the help we have received, but I would like to say how well we have been received everywhere. In leaving India we go with some regret but hope to return again in full force with a big aviation programme in the not too distant a future."—A. P.

AWAKENING OF THE JEWS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a happy sign of the times that the Jews in India have begun to awaken to their duties and responsibilities to the country of their adoption. At Wednesday's meeting in Marwadi Vidyalaya they assured Mrs. Naidu that they were one with Indians in their keen struggle for freedom and we have no doubt that the bond of sympathy which is unconsciously uniting the Eastern races in their common suffering will tend to destroy any religious or cultural differences which have kept them so far apart and result ere long in the great achievement of Asiatic victory. The Jews are a great nation. Their sacred literature is full of the tales of suffering for the cause of suppressed humanity. They have preserved their individuality, though scattered all over the world. The Jews are accused of grasping greed but, as is said of Shylock, they are "more sinned against than sinning." Readers of Dickens will remember how nicely this aspect is illustrated in his 'Our Mutual Friend", where a noble Jew of venerable appearance and a heart full of humanity is made to suffer mental agony for the cruel avarice of Fascination Fledgeby, an English money-lender of the most despicable kind. As Mrs. Naidu so beautifully said the Jewish key-note is self-renunciation and courage and they are illustrating this key-note in their daily lives. The Jewish population in Bombay have made a small beginning in their ambition to participate in the Indian National movement by starting a political club and with this foundation they hope to assist in the construction of the great structure, the united Indian Nation.—Yours, etc.,

NATIONALIST.

"BOHRAS AND WAKFS ACT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a misleading statement made in your issue of the 26th instant to the effect that I had informed a deputation of Dawoodi Bohras that there was a much larger volume of opinion in their community in favour of the enforcement of the Mussalman Wakfs Act than against it. So far from saying that the large influential section of the community was opposed to exemption and the small in favour of it, what I actually said to both deputations that waited upon me was that Government recognised that the community was divided on the question and would give their most careful consideration to both points of view before coming to a final decision. On neither occasion did I express any opinion as to the relative strength of the two sections. I request you, therefore, to give the necessary publicity to this letter.—Yours, etc.,

B. V. JADHAV.

Revenue Department,
Bombay Castle, Feb. 26.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

In the share market a better feeling was evidenced with rates ruling higher in most cases though the bulk of the turnover was on bazar account and of a speculative nature. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Taree and half per cent Government paper 66/8, five and half per cent war bonds 1928 103/10, six per cent bonds 1926 100/5, six per cent bonds 1927 100/12, six per cent bonds 1930 101/12, six per cent bonds 1931 102/6.

Jutes: Anglo-India 428, Auckland 303, Birla 9/12 Budge Budge 501, Champdany 209, Clive 46/14, Craig 5/8, Fort Gloster 1032, Hooghly ord 90/1, Howrah 46/1, Kamarhatty 614, Lansdowne 371, Lawrence 680, Lothian 455, National 32/6, New Central 610, Presidency 9, Waverley 7/10.

Coals:—Burra Dhemo 4/15, Burrakur 103, Marine 'B' 9/6, New Beerbhoom 35/4, Union 19/8 Chemical Industries:—Frank Ross 5/6, Engineering Companies:—Thornycroft annas 12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirtyone thirtysecond pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, February 5

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.836 inches.

Temperature of Air	76.4	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.9	"
Dew Point	67.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	75%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.3	"
Minimum do. do.	69.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE, SSW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	111	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Tim	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h.	ft.
Th.	26	1 20	29 5	26	7 29	16 3
		13 41	28 1		19 24	17 9
Fri.	27	1 53	28 5	27	8 3	16 2
		14 13	27 3		20 1	18 4
Sat.	28	3 4	28 1	28	9 3	1
	Mar.	15 30	26 1	Mar.	21 11	
Sun.	1	2 58	26 3	1	9 14	9
		15 52	25 4		21 18	20
M.	2	3 29	25 3	2	10 0	18
		16 55	24 7		22 26	21
Tu.	3	4 11	24 4	3	11 0	19 2
		18 40	24 3		..	..
W.	4	5 15	25 7	4	0 27	22 2
		20 24	24 6		12 18	19 4

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 43m.
Feb. 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 43m.
Mar. 1 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 44m.
Mar. 2 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 58m. Sunset 6h. 45m.
Mar. 3 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 57m. Sunset 6h. 45m.
Mar. 4 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 56m. Sunset 6h 45m.
Mar. 5 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 56m. Sunset 6h. 46m.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, February 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th February, 1925.

Cotton	3916	Bales
Wheat	1382	Cwts.
Linseed	1236	"
Rapeseed etc.	475	"
Gingellyseed	939	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	957	"
Castorseed	1782	"
Rice	14463	"
Myrabollams	642	"
Cottonseed	2835	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	760	"
Juwar	080	"
Masur	108	"
Barley	992	"
Bajri	136	"
Coal	2018	Tons.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

SPRING MEETING 1ST DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN,

(First race starts at 2-15 p.m.)

THE BOMBAY HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Time 5-15 p.m.

Harry Tate 9/8, Aborigine 9/6, Cap-a-Pie 8/10, Swithin 8/10, Knigut of Clonmel 8/8, Solo Bridge 8/6, Moonshiner 8/6, Canterbury Lamb 8/4, Unitoi 7/11, Christmas Holiday 7/7, Starboard 7/6, Deluvian 7/6, Rakings 7/2 and Golden Vision 7.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 Yards.

Time 5-45 p.m.

Whispering 9, Murmansk 9, Night Watchman 8/12, Entailed 8/12, Foreman 8/10, Northern Light 8/6, Danzig 8/5, Discobolus 8/2 My Realm 8, La Rocchia 7/12, Lucky Lad 7/9, Belle Syme 7/8, Mist 7/6 and Arrowy 7/2.

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 Yards.

Time 4-45 p.m.

Courier 9/12, Bunworry 9/4, Discobolus 9/4, Arrowy 8/4, Grand Excel 8/4, Velocity 8, Motu Proprio 7/4, Rock Honey 6/9 and Aspasia 6/3.

THE SWINDON PLTAE.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 Yards.

Time 3-45 p.m.

Grand Excel 9/9, Erinite 9/4, Penetrate 8/11, Jovial 8/9, Musk Rat 8/8, Flutter Fly 7/7, Coryste 7/2, Hot Lips 7/2 and Cronan 7.

THE MELTON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 Yards.

Time 4-15 p.m.

Yeman 8/10, Jantawi 9/8, Fayez 8/9, Wireless 7/12, Sawi 8/5, Butterfly 9/10, Sherafi 8/10, Hamdan Simri 9/8, Yakoot 8/6, George 8/10, Dhooma 8/2, Ravi 8/6, Rubeshan 8/6, Zirgam 8/13, Noori 8/10, Zerbola 8/2, Mountain King 8/2, Nayim 8/10, Godfahab 8/10, Zulu 8/9, Rashim 8/6, Peach Bitter 9/10, Malikizaman 9/3, Kadda 7/8, Kalipha 8/6, and Farhood 8/6.

THE MELTON PLATE. Division II.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Time 6-15 p.m.

Jodi 9/3, Jadran 8/2, Yonsur 8/10, Rehearsal 8.5, Jussoor 9.10, Gazalon 8.13, Naddas 8.10, Argentine 8.2, Amaara 8.6, Faisal 8.10, Sherban 9/3, Balkees 8/6, Zoolfakar 9/3, Electric Power 9/3, Namsa 8/10, Zaian 7/12, Ara-Prince 8/10, Dhary 8/10, Watchmaker 8/10, Sadak 8/2, Varid 8/10, Mayfly 8/10, Alex (late Farhood) 9/6, Simmah 8/10, Clog Dance 7/12 and Hashash 8/10.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Division 1.—Distance 1 Mile.

Time 2-15 p.m.

Zoolfakar 8/4, Hopeful 7/5, Nectar 8/4, Yellow Silk 8/10, Fanner 9/2, Billy Bunter 7/11, Rex 8/9, Black Magic (late Salaam) 9/1, Fox Trot 8-3, Angora 8/4, Eshel 9/5, Brindisi 8/10, Ferooza 8/4, Jussoor 9/6, Hajlan 7/5, Rashid Pasha 7/5, Karkadan 8/10, Varid 8/4, Argentine 7/13, Zaglool 7/5, Harbet 8/3, Nevermind 8/10, Bean 7/13, Candidate 7/5, Razed 8/10, Durbar 8/3, Roumania 10 Anjan 7/13, Lebanon 8/5, Rummah 8/5 and Kannan 7/5.

DIVISION II.

Time 2-45 p.m.

Ghatass 7/5, Nadir Shah 9/2, Mookif 8/9, Raboot 7/13, Governor 9/6, Vital 8/9, Young Wildeye 8/6, Mishrif 8/9, Zaidan 9/3, Sandhy 9/6, Haloob 8/12, Rose 8/4, Marfoon 9/6, Bahar 8/10, Ravi 7/5, Mawaf 7/5, Falak 7/5, Aftab 8/5, Sham 9/1, Moshir 8/10, Macdonald 7/13, Electric Power 8/1, Tahseen Beg 7/5, Bounty 7/5, Dolly 7/13, Moonrider 7/13, Witness 8/10, Solomon's Song 8/5, Natak 7/5 and Towfik 8/10.

DIVISION III

Time 3-15 p.m.

Nashat Beg 7/13, Shabir 7/5, Nazi 9/2, Young Takreet 8/5, Sicab 8/12, Little Joker 8.12, Sifah 7/5, Desert Rose 9/6, Mamnoon 8/1, Tango (late Dempsey) 7/5, Hawam 7/5, Double Up 9/6, Panipat 8/4, David 7/5, Ajeol 9/1, Watee 8/10, Rising Star 8/10, Ace-coff 8/12, Othello 7/13, Parminshope 7/5, Nippet 7/5, Gatia 8/5, Yilditz 8/5, Amanra 7/13, Dilawar 9/1, Peninsula 9/8, Ayrimja 7/5, Hazim 8/5, Sheriffulmulk 8/5, and Mutloob (late Napoleon) 8/11.

SPRING MEETING: SECOND DAY.

EXTRIES.

The following are the entries for the 2nd day, Spring Meeting, to be run on Wednesday, 4th March, 1925:—

THE CLEVELAND HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. T. B. Avasia's Deluvian.
Mr. Vernon's Canterbury Lamb.
Mr. Kelso's Harry Tate.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Solo Bridge and Light Jester.
Mr. A. H. Shushtary's Discobolus.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Stormont.
H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's Lomond Hills.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Krishna Kumari.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Marmion.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Entailed.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Precious Lass.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Wesche Dart's Carton Pierre.
Mr. H. B. Sorabjee's Swithin and Starboard.

BIG DIVIDENDS IN ARAB RACES TO-MORROW

RACE TIPS

BY VOX STELLARUM

Rs 25 per Card, containing 1 Horse in Each Race.

SPECIAL PRICE for SPECIAL CARD.

Available at 10 a.m. TO-MORROW from 307, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, or

KING & CO., Booksellers, 215 Hornby Road.

CAFE ROYAL, Waterloo Mansions, near Hotel Majestic.

BOMBAY BOOK MART, "Times" Building, and G.P.O. BOOK STALL.

N. M. TRIPATHI & CO., Booksellers, 164-A Princess Street,

BOMBAY BOOK DEPOT, Charni Road.

MODERN HOTEL, Frere Road, opp. Ballard Pier Tram Junction.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD RESTAURANT, opp. Royal Opera House, Chowpatti.

LAST SATURDAY
Turf Expert's Certainties
FIVE OUT OF SEVEN.
Only four more Meetings to get high DIVIDENDS and make up.
Follow right through
TURF EXPERT
TARAPOREVALA 190, Hornby Road Fort.

Mr. R. S. Captain's Northern Light.
Mr. J. O. Patel's Belvedere.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's French Briar and Madelina.
Major A. W. Molony's Joe's Luck.
Mr. A. M. Somji's Murmansk
Mr. Eve's The Count, and Plymouth Rock.

THE HIGHCLERE PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. I. B. Torquato's Ludo.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's Neap Tide.
Mr. Kelso's Irrigate.
Mr. Heath's Zara.
Mr. S. C. Petit's Sagittarius
Capt. Sir R. D'Arcy's Bristol Scout.
Mr. A. B. Sethna's The Lily.
Mr. R. Bence's Lantern.

THE CARNARVON PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Mr. A. Hoyt's County Lad.
Mr. P. D. Avasia's Deluvian.
Messrs. A. E. Ephraims and Sami's Golden Tor.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Rakings.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Ranatto.
Mr. Kelso's Pomme Anna.
Mr. A. H. Shushtary's Discobolus.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Unito
H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's Marby and Desert Gold.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Marmion and Sauce.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Golden Vision and Krishna Kumari.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Catchup.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Lomo.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Wesche Dart's On Leave.
Mr. Darcy's Charles William.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. Heath's Jovial.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Northern Light.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Madelina.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Charlie's Smile.
Mr. Eve's The Hottentot
H. H. Aga Khan's Bold Danby.

THE FULMONTH HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Country Lad.
Mr. Frank's Erinite.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's Dayspring.
H. H. Maharaj of Nawanagar's Marby, and Desert Gold.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Lomo.
Mr. Darcy's Allensmore 1.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. Heath's Jovial.
Nawabzada Saiyiduzzafar Khan's Summer's Joy.
H. H. Aga Khan's Motu Proprio.
Mr. Eve's Penetrate.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. S. L. Cilverti's Ajub.
Mr. Eve's Five Step and Fox Trot.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Mahmood and Muntaha.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Sun Spray.
Mr. Moosa Faras' Hopeful and Shahir.
Messrs. S. Dhunjibhoy and B. Merwanji's Zoolfakar and Nashat Beg.
Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's Dilawar.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Ballard and Pride.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Governor.
Mr. Mahomed Burgash's Dolly.
Mr. R. Shamlan's Nipper.
Mr. Yussuff Makanjee's Macdonald.
Mr. Ali bin Hasan's Rashid Pasha.
Mr. S. H. Yeheya's Ravi.
Mr. Mahomed's Ebrahim's Naddas
Mr. Bashir Manomer's Malikizaman.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Zu lu.
Mr. E. S. Goudrey's Gazalon
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Mahmoon.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Bazz.
Mr. Heath's Silver Thrush.
Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's Hawam.
Mr. M. T. Kazrani's Arab Prince.
Major H. Whitton's Joyous and Mashur.
Mr. M. M. Talib's Sicander
Mr. M. Najmuddin's Asbana.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Dhol's Jussoor.
Mr. Syed Mujeed's Matloob late Napoleon.
Mr. Kuddur Abbas' Georgie
Mr. Rashid Saleh's Tahsun Beg.
Mr. M. M. Kavas' Argentine.
Messrs. M. M. Kavas and Abdul Wahid's Falak.
Mr. Abbas Faraj Shap Shap's Peach Bitter.
Mr. Syed bin Oomsait's Maklis Beg.
Mr. Syed E. Sadda's Zirgam.
Messrs. Abdul Latiff and Shakur Shatall's Sham.
Mr. Ebrahim Jassim's Sherban
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Joni Ayrimja and Yeman.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Amanra.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Hashash.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Durbar.
Mr. Hussain bin Barhe's Dawood.
Mr. Shakir bin Haji Ali's Zerbola.
Mr. Ahmed Hurganj's Sherali.

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 Yards.

Mr. Eve's Footpedal.
Mr. A. M. Somji's Murmansk.
Mr. T. Harrison's Mist.
Mr. Vernon's Unruly.
Mr. Frank's Dugald Dalgetty.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Bunworry and Stormont.
H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's Flutter Fly.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Resemblance, Sauce and Danzig.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Velocity.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Wesche Dart's The Minx.
Mr. S. C. Petit's Belle Syme
Mr. Eve's Ormiston, Night Watchman and Penetrate.
H. H. Aga Khan's Motu Proprio.

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Messrs. B. Merwanji and A. Dadabhoy's Mootrub.
Messrs. S. Dhunjibhoy and B. Merwanji's Nasnat Beg and Ghatass.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Rummah.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Raboot, Nectar and Yousur.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's Billy Bunter and Khanaman
Mr. A. M. Talib's Roorish
Prince Ali Shan's Khoresan.
Mr. Silas Ezekiel's Moonrider.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Dileyan.
Mr. Rashid Surdan's Varid and Nawaf.
Messrs. M. H. Sharabadi and S. M. Kanji's Mookif.
Mr. Mahomed Burgask's Dolly.
Mr. R. Shamlan's Nipper.
Mr. Ebrahim Gussoo's Natak.
Mr. Sulleman Gumlas' Chichester.
Mr. Yussuff Makanji's Macdonald.
Mr. Abdul R. Salim's Mealer and Beyrut.
Mr. Ali bin Hasan's Rashid Pasha.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Bahar and Watee.
Mr. Dawood Isak's Oceanic.
Mr. S. H. Jehega's Ravi.
Mr. Marks' Rex, Vital and Suffah.
Aga Cumberally's Hamilton and Zalam.
Mr. Ebrahim Gumlas' Rifle.
Mr. T. Harrison's Sheriffulmulk.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Jibrie.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Young Takreet.
Mr. H. Kadum's Raahim.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Hajlan.
Mr. Khadori A. Rehman's Marseilles.
Mr. Khadevi A. Rehman's Hudban and Daham
Mr. N. Jehangir's Farkud.
Mr. Dirak's Dnary.
Messrs. Noble and J. D. Crawford's Yildiz.
Messrs. Heath and M. Nijmuddin's Hawam.
Mr. Heath's Magic King.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Bounty.
Mr. J. E. Bowder's Toofan.
Mr. M. T. Kazrani's Arab Prince.
Mr. M. Shaffi's Namawa.
Mr. Hoosein Abdulla's Ahyid.
Mr. Mahomed H. Hamza's Mussood and Girhan.
Mr. Eve's Fox Trot, Clog Dance and Tango.
Mr. A. M. J. Talib's Nabhan, Candidate and Weldon.
Messrs. Syed Amin and Hanoo Daya's Abbas.
Mr. Behram Boman's Lebanon.
Mr. Mirza Ali's Selection.
Mr. Syed Naji's Mooshir.
Messrs. Sneff bin Gazal and Jubber bin Hoosain's Sukban, Dooraid, and Yasir.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTEN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Tennis lovers were treated to an excellent exhibition of the game last evening, when a number of interesting fixtures were on the card. The star attraction of the evening was the trial of strength between the great international player, Okamoto and the Bombay Presidency champion, Raja Iyer, although the latter was beaten he was not disgraced. Okamoto's superiority lay in his experience and had Raja Iyer relied a little more on his defensive tactics, the result might have been different. Tennis goers were reminded of the final match of 1923 when Ranga Rao lost to the Jap largely through the latter's defensive game. Last evening Okamoto was far from agressive and played a cautious game throughout. There is no doubt Raja Iyer will come to the front rank of the tennis players, with experience, if he persevers in it.

Contrary to expectations, Miss Evans and Tomonaga got beaten by Mrs. Portlock and Milne without any show of fight. The losing pair was somewhat off their game, while Mrs. Portlock and her partner played a great game. The winners will probably meet Lady Tata and Okamoto in the final when a tough fight may be expected. In the fourth round of the Mixed Doubles, Miss Trevor Robinson and Pitt were lucky to defeat Mrs. Wood and Capt. Bennett. There was hardly anything to choose between the two pairs with the exception of Pitts being a little more sure at the net. It was a close fight throughout and the sets went to the fourteenth and twelvth game in the first and second respectively. Miss Robinson and Pitt meet Lady Tata and Okamoto in the semi-final this evening when a hard tussle should result.

In the semi-final of the Ladies Singles, Mrs. Bayley and Miss Tata ran out victorious. The former found little difficulty in disposing of her opponent. Miss Tata, on the other hand, was extended to the fullest before the runner-up of the Bombay Presidency Championship admitted defeat. At one time it looked as though Mrs. Clayton would have an easy win. But Miss Tata realising her dangerous position, changed her tactics and played a defensive game till the end. Mrs. Clayton was undoubtedly the better player but her luck was against her. To beat Mrs. Bayley in the final, Miss Tata would have to use all her resources.

OKAMOTO ENTERS FINAL.

Raja Iyer began well by taking the lead at three games to two in the first set. Okamoto then settled down to the battle and tagged game after game till three games to love in the second set was announced, although he had to fight tooth and nail for every point and duces were called almost in every game. At this juncture, the Bombay champion mustered all his strength and managed to take the lead at 4—3. The games thereafter went to the strikers till all was put up on the score board. Raja Iyer, at this moment failed to capture the thirteenth game while his opponent made no mistake in collaring the winning one. It was a fight between top-spin and cut strokes. When Okamoto found that Raja Iyer could not cross him when the former rushed forward, he outwitted him many times. Okamoto meets the winner of Fox vs. Brough match. If the latter comes, the Jap wil not have quite an easy time of it.

MRS. PORTLOCK AND MILNE IN FINAL.

As already stated, Mrs. Portlock and Milne defeated their opponents with ease. The winners combined very well and bore their share admirably, while Tomonaga tried to dominate over the show and failed miserably. In the first set, games went to the servers till the seventh game was telegraphed on the score board, Mrs. Portlock and her partner fading. Then Miss Evans lost her service game. Although Tomonaga added one more game to their total, the set was annexed by Mrs. Portlock and Milne. The second set repeated the story till four games all were called. There after the winning pair played with greater confidence and won the set without any further loss.

MRS. BAYLEY AND MISS TATA WIN.

Mrs. Bayley sprang a great surprise by beating her opponent, Mrs. Cunningham at the expense of only seven games in two sets. Miss Tata however had a long tussle before she could gain the verdict in her favour. Mrs. Clayton's beautiful chop strokes and splendid placing took Miss Tata by surprise. The first set was accounted in Mrs. Clayton's favour at 6—4. When she was leading at four games to three, Miss Tata took stock of the situation and changed her tactics. Defensive game paid her. Annexing the set at 6—4, she took the lead at 5—3 in the final set. Mrs. Clayton managed to draw level. But her luck failed her the set eventually going to Miss Tata at 7—5.

The results:—

GENTLEMENS' SINGLES—4TH ROUND.

Fox beat Wodehouse 6—3, 6—1.

SEMI-FINAL.

Okamoto beat Raja Iyer 6—3, 8—6.

MIXED DOUBLES—3RD ROUND.

Miss Trevor Robinson and Pitt beat Mrs. Waud and Bennit 8—6, 7—5.

SEMI-FINAL.

Mrs. Portlock and Milne beat Miss Evans and Tomonaga 6—4, 6—2.

LADIES SINGLES—SEMI-FINALS.

Mrs. Bayley beat Mrs. Cunningham 6—4, 6—3

Miss Tata beat Mrs. Clayton 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Court I.—Navroji and Raja Iyer vs. Tomonaga and Take at 3.

Court II.—Brough vs. Fox 4-15 followed by Lady Tata and Okamoto vs. Mrs. Portlock and Milne.

BOMBAY HOCKEY.

BUCHANAN CUP.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST WIN.

Three games in the Buchanan Hockey Tournament were decided on Thursday. The two matches on the Bombay Gymkhana proved to be keen and interesting. In the first match the Improvement Trust beat the Parsi Cyclists by one goal after extra time. The game was evenly contested throughout but hardly classy. Both sets of forwards were wanting in sufficient cohesion and individual efforts were made. Full time play showed a blank board and just before the finish of extra time Ganpat scored the only goal.

Teams were:—

Imp. Trust:—Gibson; Marri Matha and Rafique; Logan, Dorsey and Yasan; Manilal, Bhamur, Jadhav, Dalaya and Ganpat.

Parsi Cyclists:—Morris, K. Mistry and Broach; Colabawalla Pavri and Shroff; G. Mistry, J. Mehta, Pochkhanawalla, Warden, Balsara.

Referees:—Messrs. Moloney and Readde.

B. B. R. A. BEAT CUSTOMS.

The meeting bewteen the Customs Athletic Club and the Bombay Brigade as expected was an excellent match in which the latter won by a single goal. On the day's play the Customs should have secured a couple of goals on the day's play but the Brigade defensive ranks defied all incursions. The Customs opened attack but only for a short while. The ball travelled up and down and both teams in turn obtained an opening. Just before half time was announced the R. A. centre forward netted the ball with a hard shot from a difficult position.

The Customs had a great share in the exchanges in the second period but their persistent efforts brought no result.

Teams were:—

B.B.R.A.:—Hyde; Cutler and C. Kelly; Rodgers, Y. Kelly and Banks; H. Kelly, Ford, D. Lynn, Gabriel and Abbott.

Customs:—Cowton; Potts and Thornber; Lyias, Morris and Gordon; Gerrard, Hassett, Castelino, Wright and Clarke.

Umpires:—Messrs. Moloney and Readde.

G. I. P. WIN EASILY.

The G. I. P. Railway had no difficulty in disposing of their opponents the St. Peter's Hostel in a somewhat one-sided game. Loveday scored the first goal from a scrimmage and shortly after Cowton netted a fast pass with a first timer. Half time found the score 2—0, in favour of the Railway. The Hostelites put up a stout resistance in the second half and fifteen minutes the Railway could not score In the meantime the St. Peter's forwards broke away and Taylor Smith scored the only goal for his side. But from this stage their defence deteriorated and Cowton ran through on his own. Loveday added the fourth goal and then gave Cowton the chance to score the fifth.

Teams were:—

G. I. P. Ry.:—Coveney; Callaghan and O'Brien; Chapman, Lewis, Phips; Finnigan, Loveday, Cowton, Willis and Fernandes.

St. Peter's Hostel:—King; Covers and Nissen; Gale, Carter and Arnold, Whittenbury, Taylor-Smith, Wells, Dent and White.

Referees:—Messrs. Leontzini and Crambs.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Everton 1, Cardiff 2.

Second Division:—Port Vale 2, Stockport 0, Derby 2, Bradford City 0; South Shields 2, Fulham 1.

Scottish League:—Falkirk 2, St. Johnstone 0, Hibernians 3, Raith 0; Kilmarnock 3, Morton 1. Dundee 1 Ayr 0; Rangers 1 Airdrionians 1.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the Football Association Cup re-plays (third round) Blackpool beat West Ham by three goals to nil and West Bromwich beat Aston Villa by two goals to one.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the Scottish Cup match replay Aberdeen beat Motherwell by two goals to one.

Following is draw for the fourth round of the Scottish Cup to be played on 7th March:

Dundee versus Broxburn United.
St. Mirren versus Celtic.
Aberdeen versus Hamilton.
Aberdeen versus Hamilton.
Kilmarnock versus Rangers.

Under the Rugby Union Rules, Royal Air Force beat Royal Navy to-day at Twickenham by three points to nil and Berkshire Wanderers lost to Richmond by fourteen points to ten.—Reuter.

CHILD STRANGLED TO DEATH.

Luxmon Babaji, a Mucadam in the Bombay Municipality was on duty at Babula Tank Road Cross Lane on Monday noon, when he found the dead body of a newly-born male child, lying in a gutter wrapped up in a piece of red cloth. A red rag was tied round its neck. He informed the police who removed the body to the morgue. Medical evidence showed that the child was born alive. The cause of death was strangulation.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday when the jury returned a verdict of death by strangulation caused by person or persons unknown to the jury.

On Wednesday, at about 5 a.m., a police constable No. 1546-D was on duty at Bellasis Road when he saw a Madrasi named Indraswami Jwarswami, going with a bundle concealed under his arm-pit. The movement of Indraswami having aroused the suspicion of the constable he challenged him, and asked him to open the bundle and found the dead body of a newly born female child. He was arrested and taken to the Nagpada Police Station where a further enquiry was made and it was found that a woman named Minabai had delivered the child in a room in Sankli Street. Indraswami said that he had found the child in a latrine. On the wall of the latrine, were found some blood marks. The suspected man also pointed out a blood-stained sari. The woman was removed to Bai Motlibai Hospital.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, Hiroobai Ramchandra, daughter of Minabai who had delivered the child said, her (witness') father died about 3 years ago. The suspected man Indraswami lived in an adjoining room to her mother's and was on friendly terms with her.

Medical evidence showed that the body of the child was well developed and had superficial abrasions on the left side of neck, in front and at the back of the neck. The cause of death was asphyxia.

The jury returned a verdict of death by strangulation. The jury was of opinion that the child which was born alive was strangled to death by its mother alone or by the mother and the suspected man Indraswami acting together.

MR. SHAMDASANI AGAIN.

CHARGES AGAINST CENTRAL BANK.

We understand that Mr. P. D. Shamdasani has filed a complaint against the Central Bank of India Ltd. alleging that the Balance-Sheet of the Bank does not comply with the requirements of the law and that the dividend offered to shareholders trenched upon capital.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

COMMITTED TO HIGH COURT SESSIONS.

Deputy Inspector Samson put up Mohanlal, a jail-bird recently come out of jail after serving a term of two years' imprisonment, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of house-breaking by day and theft. The accused had eight previous convictions.

Deputy Inspector Samson said that the accused was found in the room of Laxmidas Damoder at Kalbadevi Road. The accused entered the room by breaking open the lock and was seen by a Bhaya of the building. When the Bhaya went to arrest the accused, the accused rushed upon him with a jimmy. The accused was however, arrested by the Bhaya with the assistance of another servant. The cupboards in the room were forced open and their contents scattered on the floor.

The accused was ordered to take his trial at the criminal sessions of the High Court.

ALLEGED THEFT.

POLICEMEN ON TRIAL.

Dashrat Mahadeo, Sheik Haroon and Nana Sora, three policemen attached to the Patton Road Police Station figured to-day in a case before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which they were charged with the theft of Rs. 55 belonging to a labourer, Genu Hari.

Mr. R. D. Thanawalla, Police prosecutor, prosecuted while Mr. Salazer, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that the three accused combined to rob the complainant to the tune of Rs. 55 by an ingenious and a clever plan. The three accused all in uniform went to Gogha Street, Fort, on the 15th instant at about 5 p.m. and asked the complainant who was sitting at the corner of the street, about the whereabouts of Genu Hari. On the complainant telling them that he was the man they were inquiring after, the accused charged him with being involved in a theft case and demanded to search his room. By way of bluffing the accused were alleged to have produced a piece of paper which they represented was an authority for the search. All the accused entered the complainant's room and searched it. One of the accused subsequently brought a piece of cloth from outside the room, and said that it was part of the stolen property. The complainant denied all knowledge of the theft, but it was of no avail. The accused, however, volunteered to absolve the complainant from his offence if he was prepared to pay Rs. 100. The complainant promised to pay them all the money he had viz Rs. 30 but that seemed too low a sum for the accused. Finally the complainant managed to raise Rs. 55 by pledging an ornament which he handed over to the accused. Upon this the accused burnt the "warrant" and retired.

The next day one of the complainant's neighbours related the affair to his master who was a medical student. Genu Hari, his neighbour and his master went to the police station when the accused Dashrat happened to be there. The complainant identified him. The other two accused were also identified later on from an identification parade.

Deputy Inspector Merrifield said that Dashrat and Sheik Haroon had no business to be in Gogha Street at the time as they were posted on other duty.

The accused denied all the allegations. They neither went to the complainant's place nor did they search his room.

The case was adjourned to March 3.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Gulamhussein Mahomed, a jail-bird with six previous convictions was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, for the theft of a silver watch and chain belonging to Mr. Charles Newton, a Quartermaster, on board the s.s. "China."

Charles Dennis, also Quartermaster on board the s.s. "China" deposed that at about 12-30 a.m. on the 21st instant, as he was returning to his cabin from duty, he saw the accused in the gang-way. He questioned him as to who he was, and why he had come there. The accused told him that he was looking for a place to sleep. This answer did not satisfy Dennis, who took him to a policeman at the Yellow Gate. The policeman searched the accused's person when the watch and chain were found with him.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced as above.

CHARGED WITH THEFT AT THE TAJ.

Jiwan Chamar and Soma Khalya were remanded till March 4 by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the application of Deputy Inspector Rahn, who put them up on a charge of the theft of a diamond ring valued at Rs. 1,000 belonging to Mr. Allen, residing in room No. 466 Taj Mahal Hotel.

Deputy Inspector Rahn stated that the complainant gave the ring on Sunday last to the accused Jivan for putting it in his jewellery box. The key of the jewellery box was also with the accused. Later on the box was found to be forced open and the key of the complainant's room missing. The second accused was a servant in the employ of Mr. Allen's friend occupying an adjacent room.

GIRL KILLED BY MOTOR.

On Wednesday at about 10 a.m. a motor car No. 4178-Z belonging to the Telephone Co., driven by Krishna Pillai Janardhan Pillai, was going along Agripada Chawl Street, when a little girl, named Gunibai, aged 3½ years, was knocked down by the car while crossing the road. The car was stopped and the child was picked up and taken to a doctor, but she was pronounced to be dead. The car was proceeding at 10 miles an hour, and the horn was sounded.

Medical evidence showed that the death was due to the fracture of the base of the skull.

At an inquest held on Thursday, by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull due to her having been knocked down by a motor car. The jury was of opinion that since several children used to have been playing on the ground which was narrow the driver ought not to have gone on at a speed of ten miles an hour at which he was going.

DEATH FROM STAB WOUND.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest touching the death of Kundlik Babu (30) who was stabbed by Punaji Atmaram on the 16th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns.

The evidence showed that the deceased owed some money to Punaji Atmaram, the suspected man and on the day in question he demanded money. Deceased promised to pay him the following day. The suspected man then caught the deceased by his dhotar and struck him with a penknife.

The jury returned a verdict of death from internal haemorrhage from a stab wound involving heart and lung the wound having been inflicted with a sharp weapon by the suspected person Punaji Atmaram.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation—February adjourned meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Corporation meeting for selection of Dean for G. Sunderdas Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital, 3-40 p.m.
Adjourned meeting of Schools' Committee, 5-10 p.m.
Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai's lecture on "Some Aspects of Student Life," Sir Stanley Reed presiding, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, 6.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
The s.s. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Spring Meeting, 1st day.

SUNDAY, March 1.

Sir Leslie Wilson visits Nargol, via Sanjan, 11 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 3.

Y. M. C. A. annual meeting, Wodehouse Road, 6-30 p.m., Hon. Sir N. C. MacLeod to preside.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

There will be the Annual Social Gathering and Presidential address of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., at 5 p.m. to-day (Friday) in the College premises.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual Athletic Sports of the Grant Medical College will be held to-day (Friday) at 2-30 p.m. at Kennedy Sea-face, when Dr. Sir C. H. Setalvad will preside.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, MADANPURA SETTLEMENT.

Under the auspices of the above Settlement a lantern lecture in Urdu on "Infant Welfare" will be delivered by Dr. M. I. Khatkhate at Improvement Trust Four Chawls, Agripada, to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are invited to attend.

GATHOLIC GYM. DEBATING SOCIETY.

There will be a debate in the Catholic Gymkhana on Saturday, (the 28th inst.) when Mr. S. D'Silva will move that "Rebellion against tyrants is obedience to God." Prof. F. Correa Afonso will preside.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

GOAN UNION.

The Goan community's meeting in connection with the reconstructions of the Goan Union will be held on Sunday, (the 1st prox.) at 5 p.m. at the Instituto Luso Indano Hall, Dabul.

VIDYARTHI MANDAL, KURLA.

A kirtan will be held by Shri Nana Maharaj Shri Gondekar from to-day (Friday) to Monday (the 2nd prox.) between 9 and 11 p.m. On Sunday, the 1st, there will be Explanation of some portion in Dnyaneshwari, at 8-30 a.m.

SOCIAL REFORMS VS. POLITICAL REFORMS.

There will be a debate between the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Young Men's Parsee Association at the Brotherhood premises, Sandhurst Road, when the Parsee Association will proposed that "Political reforms are more pressing in India to-day than social reforms," to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Social Gathering of the past and present students of the Indian Education Society's High School for Girls will be held on Sunday, 1st of March, at 5 p.m. (S.T.). Sir Henry Macnaghten will preside and Lady Macnaghten will destribute prizes.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' ASSN.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Association will be hled at the Hall on the Tutorial High School, Grant Road on Sunday (1st prox.) at 5 p.m., to discuss the Press Note issued by the Government regarding the new Rules under the Boiler Act. All Engineers are cordially requested to attend.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

50th Annual Meeting of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. will be held at Wodehouse Road, Fort on Tuesday next (3rd prox.) at 6-30 p.m., when Hon. Sir N. C. MacLeod will preside. His Excellency the Governor will be present and Dr. Mackichan will speak.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 25th February, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 26th February, 1925:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	9	2
Cholera	nil	nil
Plague	nil	nil
Influenza	nil	nil

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 98.
Total mortality this day last year 127.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Schools' Committee originally called to meet on Friday, (the 20th inst.) and thence adjourned, will be held at the Corporation Hall, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the undisposed of business of the February Monthly Meeting Agenda. The time is changed by direction of Dr. Javle, the Senior Member, as there is a Corporation Meeting on Friday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Devanha" with the Mails from Bombay of 21st instant arrived at Aden at 2 a.m. on the 26th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" carrying Bombay Mails of 21st inst

"NOT A PENNY MORE."

M. L. C'S OPPOSE MONEY BILL

BOMBAY AND ENHANCED COURT FEES.

COUNCIL'S DECISION TO-DAY.

When the Finance Member introduced his Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act 1899 with a view to increasing the revenue to meet the deficit, the opposition was unanimous and not a single soul was to be found on the non-official benches to say one good word for the Government taxation proposals. Swarajists and Moderates, Independents and Non-Brahmins, all joined together for the purpose of throwing out the Bill. They all cursed the Money Bill in plain terms. In the meantime there was vigorous canvassing going on the Opposition Benches and the whips were busy taking stock of their strength for marshalling their hosts against the Government benches. The appeal of the Home Member to the "Ministerial Party" to come to the aid of Government and vote them a handsome sum for further extravagance fell on almost deaf ears and no amount of canvassing on the part of Government whips could get them the requisite majority. The House had to adjourn at 4 p.m. to attend the Government House Garden Party, and so, Government benches made plans to gain time till to-day. For that purpose they had to bring into requisition all the available speakers on the Government side, and they were not few. Members after member got up and spoke monotonously by the hour, the non-officials being very keen to put the question to vote and reject the Bill summarily. But, the leader of the House was a consummate tactician and he won in the end, but only for the day. When the discussion was opened by Mr. Lawrence, the Finance Member, and he was followed by Mr. Joshi and then by Mr. A. N. Surve, the leader of the Non-Brahmins, who vigorously opposed the Bill, its fate was sealed. It may be remembered that Mr. Surve had commended the Budget to the support of his followers and he had thanked the Government for the increased estimates in what was called the "nation-building" department. That being the case, his *volte face* was rather amazing, but the oppositionists were not concerned with these small things and they were happy at the trend of events. The Non-Brahmin party being found to be unreliable in this particular case, in spite of the repeated appeals to them of Sir M. Hayward to take shelter under the banner of the Ministers, Government had to fall back upon the Muslim brigade from Sind. These Sind gentlemen were not in the Council Hall at all, most of the time, and even if they were many of them would have remained blissfully ignorant of the proceedings, as their acquaintence of English is of the politest kind. When Mr. Hidayatulla was making too long a speech and was roaming over the ground he had already covered in his previous speech on the Budget, the House got impatient and he repeatedly appealed to the President for his protection, and this was given. But, he had a hard time of it all the while. Sir Maurice made a rather clever speech, in his usual style, and was on his legs until the clock struck four and thus saved the Government from certain defeat. The repeated efforts of the Opposition to settle the matter there and then by vote were thus defeated by the clever manoeuvring of Government. It remains to be seen what will be the fate of the Bill to-day, when the Government benches will be more crowded.

At question time there was a smart volley of questions and answers exchanged between Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, and the latter came off second best. It was about the dismissal of an Engineer employed in the Development Directorate after the receipt of an anonymous letter by Government, making charges against several officers of peculation, etc. Mr. Cowasji had a very uncomfortable time of it for the nonce.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

After questions had been answered, Mr H. S. Lawrence (Finance Member) introduced the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act 1899, in its application to the Bombay Presidency. The statement of objects and reasons said:—

"The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and all Municipalities receive considerable subventions from Government in respect of their expenditure on education, hospitals, sanitation and such other purposes. This expenditure is growing rapidly, and with the movement in favour of compulsory education will grow still faster with a consequent increase in the demands for assistance from Provincial revenues. In order to enable Government to meet these demands, it is necessary to secure further revenue from those areas which will chiefly benefit from the expenditure. The tax now proposed is in the form of Stamp Duty; it involves no additional expense in collection; it will be paid by people at the most convenient time when the transaction taxed places them in funds, and the incidence is restricted to a small percentage of the price obtained by the transaction."

Mr. Lawrence said with this increased revenue they proposed to give increased grants to the Local Boards for communications, etc. which would help the cultivator; they also proposed to give grants to the Poona and other Municipalities. They had also to pay large grants to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for education and hospitals. No doubt the question of their large balances would be brought forward in the Council, but they must remember that the Presidency was liable to the ravages of famine and they must always be prepared to meet an emergency of that nature and it was not proper to deplore their balances completely.

Mr. P. G. Joshi (East Khandesh) said the Council had to consider the justification of the taxation. The sound dictum of finance was that the expenditure should be brought down to the level of their income, and that had not been done now. Overestimating expenditure was one of the favourite devices resorted to by the Finance Member. The actual deficit was over two crores, and not 41 lakhs as stated by the Finance Member and it was a serious matter. When they had to meet such a large deficit they had to see whether all sources of retrenchments had been explored. The deficit was due to the extravagant administration, and he said that in face of the Finance Member's statement, and he had the evidence of Lord Meston in support of his contention. Since the Meston award their expenditure had gone up enormously. They had heard on the previous day some statistics of an increase in crime and that was a sure sign of the laxity of Police and nothing else. The Council had already asked that the posts of two Executive Councillors should be done away with and that the Ministers should accept less pay and if they would only do so they would earn the blessings of the ryots, who had sent them there. They had also got a number of members belonging to the All-India Services in this Presidency, and he submitted that a large number of that could be sent back to the Government of India and thus save nearly six lakhs per year, They should also have a revision of the Meston settlement, before they taxed the people of Bombay.

NON-BRAHMIN OPPOSITION

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay) said this was one of the attempts to divide and rule and set the rural areas against the urban areas. Bombay was contributing more than 33 per cent. in stamp duty, and yet it was said that the people of Bombay were not contributing their proper share. It was incorrect to say that the urban area was not giving its share, for Bombay was contributing a great deal of revenue. Transfer of property had to be made as free as possible and there should be no restrictions at all. But if additional stamp duty was imposed that would not be the case. There was a great depression in trade for the last few years in the city of Bombay and it would be a hard thing to put this additional taxation on the trade. Government had asked them to increase their revenue by local taxation and yet they were lessening their sources of revenue. If they were not thus going to help the local bodies, how were they going to expand their primary education. If they sent the Bill to the Select Committee then the Council would have committed itself to the principle contained in the Bill. Therefore they must throw out the Bill at its very first reading.

Dr. M. B. Velker (Bombay City) opposing the first reading said the Council had no intention of adding a single farthing to the already overburdened backs of the taxpayers. The budget discussion had shown that the one key-note struck in the Council was that there ought to be retrenchment and no further taxation. But all that was wasted on the Finance Member and he had now come forward with proposals for fresh taxation. Government wanted more money and they, therefore, wanted to tax the people. They had been asked to pay a price for the services if they wanted their help. But he found that the price was too much and that the value was not there. Indians were ready to take up those positions, and thus replace those services, and he did not agree that the frame work of these special services should be preserved at any cost help nation-building. They were always told that the Services were required for the purpose of preserving law and order. No doubt there were the security of decay and peace of death; Indians did not want such peace or stability. The wealth of the country was not increasing, and he did not want such a high price to be paid for the sake of law and order. The time had come when the House should hear no more of proposals for taxation.

NOT ONE MORE PENNY.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker (Bombay) said:—"I rise to oppose the first reading of this Bill. I will not on this occasion repeat my comments about the Budget, nor even refer to the arguments which some previous speakers have advanced in support of this measure. I propose to confine myself to the humble task of stating before this House the merits of this measure.

In the preamble, the Hon. members will find, that Government propose to levy a duty on the transfer of land in the city of Bombay and other Municipal areas. Mofussil members will therefore take caution and note that it is not only the wealthy city of Bombay that is going to be saddled with this levy, but the sword of Damocles will hang also on other municipal areas which may at any time be subjected to this increased levy by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette." The Hon'ble Member for Bombay, Mr. Surve, who is generally guarded and careful in the use of words, has characterised this measure as dictated by a policy of "Divide and Rule." I entirely agree with this view, and I support it by mentioning that for the first time in the history of the Stamp Act a conflict is sought to be introduced between urban and suburban areas.

In Clause 2 of the Bill Hon'ble members will find the schedule, and on comparing the figures in Column 2 thereof with the figures in the Act of 1899 and the Act of 1922, the House will realise that in some cases there is a rise, for instance, for every Rs. 500 in excess of Rs. 1,000 of 240 per cent. over the fees leviable under the Act of 1899, and for the amounts of Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,000 there is a rise of 230 per cent I may recall for the information of this House that exactly two years ago the old Council, composed as it then was of many moderate-minded men, had some hesitation in allowing to Government the additional levy under Act 2 of 1922. Simultaneously with Bombay, Bengal and Madras had also similar Acts, accepting the figures mentioned in Bombay Act II of 1922, and I am not aware whether since 1922 these two Presidencies have permitted any additional levy for the general benefit of the Presidency. I doubt very much whether Bombay, opulent as it is, can bear this additional levy, owing to the present trade depression, and I have also very grave doubts as to what the effect of this increased fee will be on the freedom of transference of land in Bombay. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in para 3, it is said that the tax is a desirable one because it involves no additional expense in collection and will be paid by people at the most convenient time. But may I remind the Government benches that these are not the only considerations to be kept in view in allowing any taxation Bill. Hon'ble members have to see whether this taxation, if allowed, is likely to impede the freedom and progress of commercial transactions and, secondly, whether the Presidency as a whole is in a position to bear the additional burden. It is said that the proceeds of this tax are intended to be applied to meet the demands of the nation-building departments, but as the Council is aware, from past experience, this assurance is only a pious hope on the part of Government and it is not possible to bind Government fast to this obligation by any statutory or equally effective requisition. But if this money is intended for the benefit of municipal areas, then I ask Government why should not the levy be left into the hands of local bodies to be realized or not as the needs of such bodies may require? Why do Government adopt this circuitous method of raising this taxation on behalf of local bodies and then handing the proceeds of the taxation to the local bodies themselves? A far simpler and also a far less odious method will be to leave the local bodies to raise this taxation and this seems also to have been the view of the Bombay Municipal Corporation if we were to judge by the narrative of events which the Finance Member placed before this House. The assumption of this Bill seems to be that Bombay citizens do not pay enough revenue to the State. But that is entirely a wrong assumption, and it will be clear to the mind of Hon'ble members if they will remember that Bombay pays an enormous amount of revenue in the form of the income tax, cotton excise duty, the drink excise, municipal taxes, Speaking of stamps only it pays Rs. 33 lakhs towards that source of revenue, not to mention many other forms of taxation, and I am sure that if the figures for all these levies were available, they would work out at a much larger level than the Mofussil residents are called upon to pay towards maintaining the burden of the State. It was said by the Hon'ble the Finance Member that this is only a preparation for the day when each Province will be self-contained and have its own Tariff of revenues. The answer is: Let such a day dawn, and then Bombay as well as other municipal areas will not be found unwilling to bear their burden. The large question is, on which this House threw out the Court Fees Bill last year, which created such a terrible furore in this country and outside, so that its reverberations were audible even at Westminster; is this House prepared to give more money into the hands of this system of Government? Is it convinced that the way in which this Government has exercised its powers and patronage and spent the large monies in their hands, is so satisfactory, careful and sensitive to public interests and regard, that a larger amount of money can be trusted into its hands? Whatever our opinion may be with regard to the details and the complexities of the Budget which we finished reviewing yesterday, most members agree that our system of Government in Bombay has proved itself to be extremely extravagant and ruinous of all economy. If that is the verdict of this House, then I ask my Hon'ble friends not to empower this Government to raise one more farthing from the overburdened taxpayers even when their demand is made in the alluring terms of their Statement of Objects and Reasons. I am surprised that the Government are claiming this additional revenue in the identical year in which they have pocketed Rs. 9 lakhs for the benefit of the overpaid All-India Services. I have a grievance in this behalf which I shall frankly state to the opposite benches. You remember, Sir, at the last session at Poona I tabled a resolution, contrary to the wishes of my Party, which is very jealous about its leader moving any resolutions or asking any questions. That resolution unfortunately was not reached, but that was not my fault but my misfortune. That resolution clearly indicated to the benches opposite the desire of the popular members of this House of having an opportunity of discussing the recommendations of the notorious Lee Commission. It was a pure accident that the resolution was not reached, but itwas a kind of notice to Government that a large number of members of this House were averse to the Government accepting the recommendations of that Commission so far as they dealt with the increase of salaries. Notwithstanding this wish, Government have, may I say surreptitiously, added Rs. 9 lakhs to the inflated salaries of the Civil Services, and in the same identical year they have come forward with this plea of additional taxation. "He who comes to equity must do equity and come with clean hands," that is an old maxim of British law, and it has an apt application to the present circumstances. I want the Hon. members to clearly indicate to Government that this House is averse to trusting one more penny into their hands, and this, I hope, the House will do by rejecting the first reading of this measure.

USE UNSPENT BALANCE.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji (Bombay City) said as they had a balance of five crores on hand, he did not see any necessity for raising any more money by taxation to meet the deficit of 41 lakhs which had been budgetted for by Government. It was said that this money was going to be granted for roads and bridges in the vicinity of Bombay, but, he said, Bombay Municipality was looking after these things properly and they did not want any more taxation for the purpose. He opposed the Bill.

Mr. G. Wiles (Secretary, Finance Department) said their expenditure was steadily increasing, and if they wanted any progress it was bound to expand, for progress meant a rise in expenditure. The Finance Department was every day effecting economies. In spite of their economies they had a deficit of two crores in their preliminary Budget, but the axe of retrenchment was used and the deficit was brought down to 41 lakhs by the Government.

Mr. G. H. Hidayatulla (Minister for Local Self-Government) said out of the large balances they had on hand, 1½ crores were for famine insurance and they ought to have a balance of over two crores for their ordinary requirements, according to the Meston settlement. It was said that the two Bills had been brought into the Council to create differences between the urban and rural populations, but he repudiated that statement, for Government would in that case have brought forward only one Bill to tax one class of population only and not both. The tax in Bombay was going to fall on rich landlords, because there was a deficit. The establishments had been cut to the very bone and any more economies would not mean efficiency. He asked the members who had shown so much solicitude for the poor cultivators to translate their words into action by voting for the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik Dt.) wanted a statutory assurance from the Government that the money raised by this Bill would be employed for the particular purposes for which it was professed to be raised and in that case he would support the Bill.

Sir M. Hayward said it was contrary to the ordinary rules that particular reveneus should be earmarked for particular purposes. All the revenue was put into a common fund and then used as budgetted for. This money was particularly required for those departments which were in charge of the Ministers and a very grave responsibility lay on the shoulders of the Council. He earnestly asked them to consider the Bill most carefully and then make up their minds whether they were discharging their duty properly, as responsible statesmen, by throwing it out. He appealed to the Ministerial party that the Bill provided money for purposes which they had so much at heart—for the good of the people of this Presidency. Did they want him to cut down the expenditure on the Suburban Police, which he could do very easily? There was no chance of any reduction in the Police Department, if he was discharging his duty as a responsible member of the Government. Mr. Jayakar had said that he was given no opportunity to discuss the Lee Commission's recommendations, but that was not a correct statement. Mr Jayakar could have asked for priority, but he did not, for he knew he would have been defeated if he had put the question to vote. Mr. Jayakar had said that the taxation proposed was an increase of 200 to 300 per cent. But that was only a reasonable increase where the taxation was so low.

The Council then adjourned till to-day 2 p.m.

IMPRESSIONS.

"Scutator" writes under date February 25:—

The proceedings of the Council were lively. The general discussion on the Budget ended to-day. The first taxation bill,—the Stamp Bill, will be submitted to-morrow. The vote of the Council on it would determine the fate of the other taxation Bill also. The last two days' proceedings were to a certain extent unreal In their criticisms, the members could not forget the central fact that they were helpless to affect the policy or programme of the Government in any vital respect. They, therefore, confined their remarks either to those aspects of the Budget which were of local importance in their constituencies, or made their criticism of too wide a character to be of effective. To-day, however, the approach of the morrow for the sanction of new taxation seems to have lent an added interest to the proceedings. It is a matter for satisfaction that although there are several parties in the House with conflicting programmes, there is unanimity of opinion amongst all of them that the Budget is unsatisfactory, and that no case has been made out for fresh taxation.

The leadership of the Opposition in throwing out the Taxation Bills is likely to be left in the hands of Mr. Jayakar, the leader of the Swarajya Party, judging from the warm interest and appreciation with which the entire unofficial benches followed his speech. There were several good speeches both on the official and unofficial sides Among the unofficial speeches, that of Mr. Jayakar takes the front rank. He was courteous to a degree in the language he used in reference to the officials; but unsparing. He was humorous sarcastic and telling with his array of facts and figures gleaned from the nooks and corners of the white and blue books. The next unofficial of importance is that of Mr. K. F. Nariman, who has an incisive way of presenting his case. Mr. Nariman used to good effect his close grasp of the Development Department's wateful activities. Mr. R. G. Soman of Satara also made an effective contribution to the debate.

On the official side, the speeches of Mr. Montgomeri, Khan Bahadur Hidayatulla, Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, and the Finance Member were well-delivered. There was a good amount of light banter, little argument, and large assumptions. Mr. Hidayatulla has a sledge-hammer style which tells effectively, but only for the moment. Sir Maurice Hayward tried to simplify the Budget problem. He treated the subject as if it related only to matters of small detail, for which Government had a satisfactory and convincing explanation. In concluding his speech, Sir Maurice Hayward said with emphasis "the facts may be unpleasant, but we must face them", and followed it with a plea for additional taxation. He specially appealed to the ministerial party to rally round the Ministers.

Prophesy in politics is a thankless task, but there is reason to hope that the verdict of the Council to-morrow on the Stamps Bill would convey to the Home Member in no uncertain terms that,—whatever may be their individual or party limitations, on the question of taxation, the non-official members of the Council have not only the courage to face facts but to act with the courage of conviction based on the recognition of the Truth, however unpleasant their reading of it may be. It is only to be hoped that the Home Member would appraise the strength conviction of even the Ministerialist party at its true world even though that conviction may lead them to the opposite lobby.

GOVERNOR PREPARING FOR HILLS.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVT. HOUSE.

The advent of the hot season was marked with the closing of the Bombay season in Bombay when on Thursday evening His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson prior to their departure for the hills entertained a large number of Society folks to a Garden Party at the Government House. About 2,800 invitations were issued of which more than half were responded.

At 4-30 p.m. the Governor's Band struck the notes of the National Anthem on the arrival of Their Excellencies at the Gardens from the Government House and the guests in a long stream poured forth shaking hands with the host and the hostess of the evening and marching forth towards the shamianas and the Durbar Hall where sumptuous refreshment was waiting for them. Their Excellencies had strenuous ordeal in shaking hands with a large concourse of guests a task which they discharged so cheerfully and with pleasing smiles. The grounds of the Government House provided an appropriate setting for the occasion and the warm sunshine tempered by a light breeze from the sea gave a kindly touch to the customary brilliant scene in which the scarlet and gold adorning of His Excellency's stalwart body guard blended delightfully with the soft hues of gowns and parasols of ladies, the neat uniforms of army and naval officers and the pictureque dress and multicoloured turbans of the Indian guests.

Their Excellencies after the formal reception were seed busy treading their way round the gardens and exchanging compliments and chatting with members of the distinguished gathering. After tea the guests retired sauntering about in sightseeing, and promenading the gardens while some sat down to hear the music of the Governor's Band which was filling the air with soft and melodious tunes. The guests were enveloped for well nigh two hours in a harmonious atmosphere which they enjoyed so well.

They retired at sunset after having spent an enjoyable evening. Among those present were seen H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Sir Sasson J. David, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Temulji Nariman, Sir L. A. Shah, Right Rev. J. E. Palmer, the Bishop of Bombay, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. S. S. Rangnekar Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the members of the Executive Council, the Ministers and some members of the Municipal Corporation, and Legislative Council and Judges of the High Courts. Their Excellencies' keen interest in the Bombay Hospitals was evident by the presence of a number of nurses both Europeans and Indians from different hospitals who were specially invited for the occasion. The Polices too had a somewhat busy time in regulating the traffic and Superintendent Sykes, Inspector Guider,, Inspector Barnes and Dy. Inspector McKenna with a large staff of European and Indian officers controlled the traffic and attended to the convenience of the guests in a very pleasing manner.

A LIGHTNING STRIKE.

The Bombay Telephone Co., Ld. experienced a thrill of lightning strike on Thursday which happily ended without any prolonged inconvenience either to the Company or to the public. It appears the Company was wont to give their annual bonus to the linesmen on the 25th of February each year which was due on Wednesday last. As the men did not get it on the fixed day they got impatient and without lodging any further request or protest resorted to the drastic measure of strike. About 300 linesmen downed tools by the afternoon and the management having come to know of this called them and assured them that the delay was caused inadvertently and that the bonus would be paid on the 4th proximo, viz: next Wednesday. The men being satisfied with this promise resumed work immediately.

REVIEW OF RUBBER TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Messrs. Symington and Sinclair's review of rubber trade of last year estimates that the minimum of twenty-one thousand tons more of rubber will be consumed in 1925 than the new rubber to be produced. If the Dutch East Indies fail to produce the estimated 31,000 tons or if the price during the current restriction quarter fails to average 18 pence, there may well be an excess of consumption over production of between 30,000 and 40,000 tons. In the event of either or both happening, Messrs. Symington's fail to see where the extra quantity is to be found.—Reuter.

MR. GIDWANI'S SENTENCE SUSPENDED

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 26.

Mr. Gandhi publishes in to-day's "Young India" a telegram he received on Monday morning from Ambala announcing Mr. Gidwani's release. The telegram states that Gidwani was released yesterday evening Mr. Gidwani was released yesterday evening

8000 LEPERS

STEPS TO AMELIORATE THEIR LOT

BOMBAY AUXILIARY STARTED

In response to the Viceroy's appeal for the relief of leprosy in India, a very influential and representative meeting was held at the Bombay Secretariat on Wednesday, H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson presiding, when the Bombay Auxiliary to the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was inaugurated.

8,000 LEPERS IN THE PRESIDENCY

While opening the proceedings H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson explained that he had called the meeting in order to enlist their sympathy and support for His Excellency the Viceroy's fund for the relief and amelioration of leprosy in this country. His Excellency informed the meeting that the Viceroy had informed the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and that he had asked him (the speaker to be its Vice-President. There were, proceeded Sir Leslie, at the present moment in the Presidency about 8,000 known lepers. To deal with those lepers they had accommodation in various assylums The biggest one was at Matunga, which took 533 lepers and the next biggest one was at Nasik which took 364 and the total accommodation in the Presidency was for 1,616 lepers. They would realise, therefore, that a great deal more required to be done with regard to accommodation to say nothing about the necessary clinics and the research institutes which were vital to deal adequately with that serious problem. It was an unpleasant task to ask for support in any direction, said His Excellency, but he assured the meeting that that would not be the last time, because he had a great deal more to do with regard to hospital accommodation in this city. His second reason for the appeal fas that the credit of Bombay was on trial. When the contributions from the other provinces went up to Delhi he should be sorry indeed to see Bombay lag behind. The credit of Bombay in charitable enterprises was right the pride of Bombay and His Excellency felt confident that the city and the presidency would maintain that credit and play its part as it had always played it in all charitable organisations in the past. (Applause.)

NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

Khan Bahadur, N. H. Choksy, who next addressed the meeting said,—In order to give practical effect to the recommendations set forth in the Third Inter-national Conference on Leprosy the existing Leprosy Act will require revision and amendments on the most humanitarian principles as suggested by the Strasburg Conference. It should be applied to all those parts of India where the disease is known to be prevalent. The hospitals, assylums and colonies to be organised according to the stage of leprosy and the infectivity of the lepers, will require diefferntiation and above all they will have to be administered on sound humanitarian methods so as to ensure the contentment, comfort, well-being and happiness of the hapless inmates. But above all to be successfull they should be run on undenominational lines.

His Excellency then proposed that all those present at the meeting should consent to serve as a General Committee.

The proposition was seconded by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and carried unanimously.

Subscriptions, given and promised, amounting to Rs. 71,953 were announced at the meeting.

STONING TO DEATH.

MAHATMA QUESTIONS MORALITY OF METHOD.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 26.

In a note in "Young India" Mr. Gandhi states that he has received a telegram regarding stoning to death of members of the Ahmediya sect. He questions the morality of this method of punishment under any circumstance whatever.—A.P.

BATTLESHIPS TO BE SCRAPPED.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

Mr. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, informed a member of the House of Commons that it was anticipated that the battleships 'Nelson' and 'Rodney' which were laid down in December 1922 would be launched in the Autman of this year and would be completed at the latter end of the next year. In connection with Mr. Bridgeman's statement it should be mentioned that under the Washington pact when these two battleships are ready for sea four existing battleships will be scrapped namely Ajax, Centurion,. King George V, and Thunderer.—B.O.W.

Official and Personal.

Sir Abdur Rahim has accepted the invitation to attend the International Jurists' meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva. He expects to leave India next month.

Lieut. General Sir George Kirkpatrick, Lt.-Col. F. L. Nicholson and Lieut. F. L. Bultitude arrived a Government House, Bombay on Thursday.

Lt.-Col. R. S. Pottinger, Col. C. N. French, Major J. Nethersole, Major P. C. Bridgeman, Sahebzada Iskander Mirza Dilshad Begum and Miss Cornelia Sorabji lunched at Government House Bombay on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Garden Party at Government House on Thursday.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Bar-at-Law, to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Bar-at-Law, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson paid a visit to the Studio of Mr. V. V. Wagh, the well-known sculptor of Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1925.

SWARAJISTS ON TRIAL.

When on Wednesday, the Government introduced their Railway Board grant in the Assembly, the Independents showed that they were, like the Spanish Army, prepared for all eventualities—in thorough running order. We fear that there is more in the recreancy of Mr. Jinnah's Party than meets the eye, and the effect of his overbearing tactics will be seen in the Unity Conference when it meets to-morrow. The schism in the Nationalist Party seems to be a portent of mischief, and the official benches had good cause to look within and beyond and indulge in draughts of unholy glee. Taken at its best, the conduct of the Independents was inspired by sedate opportunism and the fret of idle statesmanship; they have saved the Viceroy from the dreary duty of certifying the grant, and obtained what are supposed to be pregnant opportunities of "threshing out" important issues on the floor of the House. For the first obligation, Lord Reading must thank them, not the public; as for the second result of obtaining opportunities of out-rearing the Government in debate, we are afraid the sum of profit in the transaction will not be equal to the damage they have done to the solidarity of the Opposition. The Independents will, no doubt, be congratulated by officials upon their logical thinking and constructive outlook. At any rate, Independents like Mr. Jinnah and Mr. B. C. Pal are pleased with themselves over their somersault; they find that the logic of non-co operation in the Assembly is not completely circled by sanctions from without, and so like hard-headed men they co-operate. Not that they think co-operation is more fruitful except in the matter of "threshing out" points by dint of vocal exertion, but they feel that the attitude of apparent negation does not suit their prolific sense of statesmanship. With regard to the opportunities of ventilating grievances—and the competence of the Legislature statutorily ends there—the Independents forget that in opposing a grant wholesale they may speak to the top of their bent and concentrate in one effort the substance of several instalments. We have already a surfeit of weary repetitions and we do not think that Government are going to yield because their ears are to be drummed with 118 proposals of reduction in the Railway Board Grant. When the bureaucrat affects zeal for liberty of speech, it is evident that what he favours is a revel of futile logomachy, and Sir Charles Innes has, true to his breed, pleaded in the Assembly for free discussion when he knows quite well that there is no binding vote in the risk. Those who follow the Assembly debate, will have discerned that in the speech of Pundit Motilal the main scandals of railway administration were condensed, and we fail to appreciate the argument that by prolonged exchange of words, the grievances of the public may be more effectively expressed; for, let it be remembered that the function of the Assembly is that of suppliant criticism and that the bureaucracy is not disposed to deviate by a hair's breadth from the decisions it takes of its own pleasure.

The Opposition would have been justified if they had unanimously thrown out the demand for meeting the expenses of the Railway Board which is now a racial caucus interested in the support of vested interests. Pundit Motilal framed his indictment on the broad ground that the Assembly should not be asked to vote money for an administration which was not responsible to it, and Mr. Jinnah tried to meet it with a plea which was as inept as it was irrelevant. Mr. Jinnah, it would seem, poured a disquisition on the constitution of the Railway Board into the reluctant ears of the Assembly. He said that the Railway Board was guiltless because it was "a body entirely responsible to the Government of India"; he maintained that "it was ridiculous to try and get rid of such a body when the Government was really responsible for its conduct." Only Independents can follow the eagle-sweep of his logic. Here is a subsidiary evil of racial nepotism, and the parent-authority maintaining it; Mr. Jinnah would tenderly shelter the former because the latter was responsible for it! As the exponent of logical action, he should repudiate both; he should not be a party to the authorising of uncontrollable expenditure either by the Railway Board or by the Government of India. The issue is not raised in any captious spirit, because a little more of sober consistency will temperament. After having riddled logic, Mr. Jinnah appeared happy over the prospect of "plenty of motions under which grievances could be dealt with." The multiplicity of motions will not enable grievances to be "dealt with" except in whiffs of gaseous eloquence. Worse than his lapse for loyal co-operation, is Mr. Jinnah's zeal for self-deception and his faith in motions for "dealing with" grievances when the bureaucracy follows its own whim and turns off opposition with self-praise, by the semblance of mighty endeavour it wants to delude Independents into the belief that the Assembly is no sham. Mussolini called the Parliament of Rome "a place", and if the Indian bureaucrat were as frank he would name the Assembly also "a place."

While Mr. Jinnah stumbled in logic, Sir Charles Innes assumed a more stately role. He asked why they should drag politics into the railway question. Members with a taste for politics have no need to drag politics into the railway-question at all, because it is already there to be dragged out. The politics of racialism discolour the entire fabric of administration of India and it is puerile to affect annoyance at the mention of the fact that railway-policy is saturated with preferential treatment. The railways are one of the biggest machines of economic and political serfdom in India, and a study of the passenger-traffic of every mail-train in India is a study of racial and political differentiation in India. The Assembly is asked to vote Rs. 10 lakhs for an irresponsible body entrenched behind the barrier of racialism. Not a single Indian has been allowed in the Railway Board and the Government pretend to have found not a single Indian competent enough to enter the sanctum. Pundit Motilal, has, we fear, wasted a good example in mentioning Sir M. Visvesvarayya as being fit to work beside Mr. Hindley and Mr Sim, because the distinguished statesman is capable of filling any office in the State with better credit than any service-promoted functionary. When the bureaucracy is so minded it creates experts. Sir Charles Innes was the revenue-collector of Malabar, then Director of Industries in a Province and thence he is absorbed into Abraham's bosom. A successor of his in Malabar gets muddled in a "rebellion" and he becomes a Director of Industries. If an Indian were mentioned for a similar career, there would be mighty guffaws and secret minuting about his never having been a foreman or a metallurgist. The European officials go merrily up and instead of apologising to Indians for the refusal of opportunities, they create a legend of Indian incompetence. Mr. Hindley came out as an ordinary assistant-engineer. It is as true to say that Indians are incapable of holding a place in the Railway Board as to contend that there is no Indian banker competent enough to serve as one of the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank. The spirit of the exclusive Corporation keeps the Indian out, while Mr. Sim and Mr. Jim go in without experts challenging; possibly they are all born experts. On this single issue the Assembly should have refused the sanction of ten lakhs. The system of control, of rates, of coaching conveniences of foreign recruitment, of stores supply —all these constitute a scandal about which it is presumption for any bureaucrat to assume disbelief. Sir Charles Innes is hurt at the introduction of politics! And Mr. Jinnah is there reproaching Pundit Motilal over his reluctance to vote Rs. 10 lakhs for a Board racially misconstituted, and he has not a word to say against the military challenge of Sir Charles Innes to meet the Commander-in-Chief; as if the Commander in-Chief did not eat India's salt. There is, however, one thing that Swarajist M. L. A.'s should note in regard to the turn of the debate. Co-operation on the part of the Independents is like epilepsy; the patient looks healthy but there are sudden fits of co-operation. Both they and the officials taunted the Swarajists on the absence of enforceable sanctions; that is a matter which requires the attention of Swarajists who are testing the Legislatures and preventing the raid of sycophants. There are limits to legislative manoeuvres and Swarajists must realise the enormous importance of organising agitation in the country to the point of resistance. Mr Patel with his sturdy *penchant* for fundamentals admitted the need of correlating outside work with legislative activities. In the matter of the Railway Budget, the Swarajists have taken the right and manly course, and left Mr. Jinnah to express his regret, humbly, for his staunchness last year. The thunderbolt defiance of Swarajists should be brought as a living force in the country; and it is a work they have of late been neglecting in the pursuit of permissive arrangements. While they congratulate themselves on their plucky fight, they should seriously think of resuming popular agitation and meeting the challenge of Sir Charles Innes by the moral equivalent of arms.

REJECT THE BILL.

We pointed out on Wednesday that the principle guiding non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council in dealing with the Budget should be "Retrenchment and No Taxation". We are glad to find that non-official members who spoke at yesterday's meeting of the Council on the first of the Government's iniquitous measures for adding to the burden of the already over taxed tax-paper took a resolute stand on this principle. We trust this unbending and uncompromising attitude will be maintained to-day and the Stamp Act Amendment Bill will be rejected unceremoniously. The reasons for such a course are obvious. The Bill, in the first place, is obnoxious, because it will defeat its own purpose by impeding the freedom and progress of commercial transactions. Mr. Jayakar had no difficulty in exposing the hollowness of the assumptum of the Bill that Bombay citizens do not pay enough revenue to the State. The imposition of the additional levy at a time when the City and the Presidency are passing through a period of depression only brings into relief the callous disregard by Government of the interests of the tax-payer. Their callousness is only surpassed by the policy of divide and rule which is at the bottom of the Bill and to which Mr. Surve drew pointed attention. But the main reason why this particular money Bill as well as the Bills to follow it should be rejected is that what the situation demands is not taxation but retrenchment, retrenchment on a drastic scale. For the Council not to insist on such retrenchment, after the complete and unmistakable demonstration that its members have given during the budget discussion, of the ruinous extravagance of the Government and their failure to minister to the legitimate needs of the people, will be a crime against the tax-payer. The non-official members themselves have shown how wide is the scope for retrenchment in most of the Reserved Departments. They will be false to the trust reposed in them by the electors if they do not bring the expenditure on these departments to the minimum consistent with efficiency. They are so far as we can judge from their speeches, fully alive to the fact that a bait of so-called additional expenditure on nation-building departments has been dangled before them in order to induce them to agree to additional taxation. To-day they will have to prove by their action that they have no desire to swallow the bait. The official trick is, in fact, too clumsy to deceive even a child. As if the members of the Council had not learnt from bitter experience that the promise to spend the yield from extra taxation would be spent on Transferred departments would be, as usual, treated like "a scrap of paper", Sir Maurice Hayward left no doubt on the matter when he blurted out that it was contrary to ordinary rules that particular revenues should be earmarked for particular purposes. Sir Maurice Hayward's admission, we trust, will be a warning to members not to be misled by Machiavellian appeals to "Ministerial Party" into accepting his subtle suggestion of referring the Bill to a Select Committee. For such reference will commit the Council to the principle of the Bill, that is, to an admission of the necessity for additional taxation—an admission which will amount to a criminal betrayal of the tax-payer.

Notes of the Day.

Museum of Fossils.

By consistent acts of staggering stupidity, the Council of State is writing its own sentence of extinction. Last week it threw out Dr. Gour's Bill for repealing the Criminal Law Amendment Act, a measure dear to the bureaucrat who loves to muzzle inconvenient agitators and abolish political bodies. In 1924, the Governor of Burma suppressed sixty associations by proclaiming them and in the current month His Excellency has proscribed forty political bodies. The bureaucrat doesn't like politics, but we have the Council of State opposing the deprivation of dangerous power for the Executive. On Wednesday, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadikari complained mournfully that the Government had not consulted the Elders on the separation of the railway budget, and he reminded Government how faithfully they stood by Government at all times. Yesterday there was another charge of the Fossil Brigade. Mr. K. C. Neogy's Bill for the abolition of racial distinctions in the reservation of railway-compartments was rejected by the Elders. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy seems to have become Sir Dinshaw Wacha's political leader, for every time the Bombay knight has to pant along in order to keep pace with the Nagpur worthy. We always considered the Council of State worthless for a revising Chamber; we like it as a means of keeping a number of loyalists and fogeys out of the popular House. But as days pass, the Elders seem to be more and more liable to outbursts of senile peevishness. What cannot be cured, must be amputated; and it will be no harm since a foot was bound up for attaching this wooden leg. The limb must be released and the wooden leg knocked off to the relief of the patient. The Commonwealth of India Bill provides for it.

The Missionary Touch.

The prospects of the tea-party seem to have dominated the Bombay Council yesterday. Officials talked in turn and at great length, while the leader of the Opposition sat gauging the chances of a vote on the Stamp Act Amendment Bill. Official speakers became very expansive, while to the observer the absence of many loyalists, including those of the Sind contingent, gave a clue to the digressive demeanour of the Treasury Bench. After the feast of reason in the Council, the members adjourned for the flow of soul at the garden-party. Last time when the M.L.C.'s were entertained, it was much earlier in the sessions, but now the event occurs almost as a pleasant punctuation-mark in budget-proceedings of a rather testy character. Over long libations of tea, there was much wizardry, last evening, of hand-shaking and shoulder-rubbing. Tea washes down much bitterness. There were fascinating scenes of personal confidences and the function was voted a capital success. Voting on taxation-bills will now proceed.

The Excise Duty.

We have received from the Millowners' Association of Bombay a volume entitled the "Indian Excise Duty." The volume contains the different pamphlets, press-articles issued by the Association in support of the representation made by it to the Government of India last year urging the abolition of the excise duty. A review of the debate in the Legislative Assembly, the proceedings of the public held in Bombay and Press opinions are also embodied in the volume which thus constitutes as thorough an exposure of one of the gravest injustices done to the country as there could be. Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, last year's Chairman of the Association, who contributes a Foreword to the volume recalls the characterisation of the Excise Duty by the London "Times" as "politically, economically and, above all, morally indefensible" and hopes that the forthcoming budget will contain a proposal for the abolition of this iniquitous and unjust impost.

Surgeon-General Kukday.

A correspondent writes:—

"Indians will cordially welcome, and not a few of his British confreres appreciate, the action of the Government in appointing Lieutenant-Colonel Kukday, I.M.S., to be Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. Colonel Kukday has the singular distinction of combining high professional skill with the gifts which go to make a first class soldier. During the war he escaped very narrowly with his life on more than one occasion. He was attached to the 129th Baluch Light Infantry in France and was present at the engagements at Ypres and Neuchapel. The Indian soldiers who have passed the terrible months in France and remember the unfortunate Major Atul killed outright and Capt. Indrejit Sing of the 27th Rifles blown to atoms by an enemy shell early in 1914, associate the memory of the latter with the most trying days which they outlived with Colonel Kukday. No Surgeon-General to our knowledge in this or in another Presidency has had more distinguished war service to his credit. Colonel Kukday commanded the Indian Hospital on the Frontier and at Karachi for a very long time. His success and popularity are seen in the number of the poor who attend the hospital of which the charge is held by him. Modest and unassuming, a capable organiser, a competent administrator, there is no doubt that this high Indian official will deal with justice and knowing sympathy both subordinates and those who rubbed shoulders with him in the service of the Empire in the firing line. For it is difficult for a person who has not smelt powder and has not had his baptism of fire to appreciate the valour and sacrifice of men who have survived the awfully grim test of the Great War chiefly in the murderous cold of France. The fortunate Civilian doctors who have risen, rung by rung, and have seen no overseas service, are apt to look down upon the "crocks" whose services have the proper value only in the eye of a soldier like Colonel Kukday."

HINDUISM AND EXCLUSIVENESS.

(BY SWAMI YATISWARANAND.)

Mass movements towards Christianity have become common occurrences nowadays. And they have come to be to some extent even popular with certain sections of the Depressed classes in India. These people as a whole embrace Christianity not for the sake of spiritual enlightenment, but for the purpose of severing themselves from the inhuman treatment meted out to them by their co-religionists of the so-called higher classes. The Christian Church itself harbours not a small amount of invidious distinctions of race and even of caste. There are at places different churches and even different cemeteries for the white and coloured followers of Christ. But still people prefer to enter the Christian Church inspite of these humiliating distinctions. This clearly shows how deplorably wrong things are in Hindu Society, and how unbearable is the injustice perpetrated in the name of religion and orthodoxy.

Desire for Social Betterment.

It is the desire for a little social and economic betterment that makes thousands of men and women leave the fold of the Hindu religion. This was frankly admitted by even a Christian writer, who is himself a social worker amongst the Christian "outcastes" in South India. Observes the writer—"The depressed classes are hastening to embrace the new faith for the very reason that they hope through it to be no longer outcastes." The Missions, and America which generally supports them, look upon mass conversion as the triumph of the Gospel. But without any denial of the many cases of intense personal conviction, it may be admitted, that hope of release from social degradation imposed by Hinduism is largely at work in what are known as mass movements towards Christianity."

Whether the Christian missionary bodies are right or wrong in caring more for formal conversion than the conversion of the heart, and in admitting within their fold people who do not entertain any sincere fervour for the religion of Christ, is another matter. But the phenomenon of mass movements towards Christianity should throw all thoughtful Hindus into a pensive mood. Let us all search our hearts, and ask ourselves these questions. Are we not guilty of a most cruel form of social tyranny which drives a large number of our co-religionists to seek shelter under a foreign faith? And if so, should we not take steps to remove the present evils and make the lives of all people living within the Hindu fold at least bearable, no matter to whichever social strata they may belong?

Untouchability and its Effect.

The depressed classes suffer from the ban of untouchability and even of unapproachability in some parts of the country, particularly in the South. Many of them may follow some evil customs and unclean habits. But when these people embrace Christianity, they cease to be untouchable or unapproachable without materially changing the course of their life. After the conversion the convert may practically remain to be what he was before. Or at the most he may give up some dirty habits and take to some still more unclean practices. But this does not matter. "A cupful of water poured upon his head with some mutterings by a Padri", as Swami Vivekananda puts it, raises him in social status even in the eyes of the orthodox Hindus! This no doubt shows a spirit of toleration, but it shows at the same time the utter childishness of the "touch-me-not"-ists caring more for external purity than the purity of the heart.

These mass conversions are no new things in India. They occurred again and again in the past during the ascendency of Buddhism and Mahomedanism in the country.

Simply because of the sheer neglect and apathy of the higher castes millions of people embraced the religions of Buddha and Mahomed. Social tyranny was unbearable. This more than any conversion by force or persuasion was mainly responsible for the growth of Buddhism and Islam in India. Most people do not understand what true religion is. But what they do realise and appreciate is humane treatment. And they flock to the place where they get a chance for social uplift and probably with it also a little scope for economic betterment.

There is some meaning in looking down upon men of unclean habits and practices. But what on earth is the reason for con-

(Continued on page 12.)

CONSERVATIVE DEFEAT.

OVER A PRIVATE BILL.

LABOUR'S CRIES OF 'RESIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the Commons last night loud Labour cheers and cries of "Resign" greeted the defeat by 180 votes to 80 of a private Bill promoted by the County of London Electric Supply Company, which the Minister of Transport supported.

Mr. Barnes moved its rejection on the ground that it belonged to a group of bills introduced for the purpose of forestalling a national scheme for supply of electricity.

A number of members including Sir Worthington-Evans attacked the Bill. Sir W. Evans described it as an abuse of private enterprise.—Reuter.

ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL.

DELAY IN COMMISSION'S REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Trevelyan Thomson asked why there had been so much delay in the publication of the report of the Inter-Allied Military Control Commission. Mr. Chamberlain replied that there had been no delay. The Inter-Allied Military Committee at Versailles had only received the report on the 18th of February and it was the duty of the Committee to consider the report and submit its own comments thereon to the Ambassadors' Conference which would then report to the Allied Governments. The question of publication must be decided by the Allies in consultation with one another. The object of the Allies must be to obtain the fulfilment of those provisions of the Treaty of Versailles on which by the terms of the treaty itself the reduction of the period of occupation of the Cologne area was made to depend. Therefore, it would appear that the question of expediency of publication of the report would depend upon whether or not the publication would facilitate the satisfaction of the Allies' just demands and consequently the evacuation of the Cologne area.—Reuter.

CEYLON POLICE FORCE.

"WELL ADMINISTERED."

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the Commons replying to Mr. Scurr with regard to the alleged wrongful arrest of the staff of Messrs. Mohamed Cassim Brothers at Colombo on 8th October last year, Col. Amery said he had no information on the subject, but that he would ask the Governor for report. He saw no reason at present to consider the question of any general enquiry into the administration of Police Force in Ceylon which he believed was well administered. The increase in vote for the Police Department in Ceylon from Rs. 21,56,000 in 1921/22 to Rs. 30,42,000 in 1923/24 was mainly due to the revision of salaries of officers in the Ceylon Services as a result of the report of the Salaries Commission in 1921. There had also been some small increases in the establishment owing to the opening of stations in the districts not previously policed.—Reuter.

JAPANESE NAVY MANOEUVRES

193 BR. SHIPS ENGAGED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the House of Commons last night replying to Mr. Bellairs, Mr. Bridgeman said that 193 ships were engaged in the manoeuvres of the Japanese navy last October and were composed of six battleships, three battlecruisers, thirty-seven cruisers and miscellaneous other vessels, ninety-seven destroyers, thirty-five submarines and fifteen auxiliaries.—Reuter.

FRANCO-ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

M. HERRIOT'S APPEAL TO PRESSMEN

PARIS, Feb 26

A Havas Agency dispatch says that speaking at a luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Association, M. Herriot recalled his promise while he came into power to maintain France's historic friendship with the American and English democracies. At London and at Geneva he fulfilled his promise to the best of his ability. Franc would respect her pledges, but justice must be accorded to France who was now exerting all her energies to repair the terrible losses inflicted by the war. Justice to France required that they should take into account France's generous action in assisting in the reconstruction of Germany by contributing towards the loan to Germany while she had so many provinces of her own where houses were in ruins. Concluding M. Herriot said that the most difficult task was to avoid misunderstandings between the nations and to accomplish that task they should exchange views in a frank manner. The war was over, but the effects of the war had not yet ceased to be felt.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

MR. J. F. MUIR.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The death has occurred of Mr. J. F. Muir at the age of eighty. He was for thirty years in the Indian Civil Service and was the son of Sir William Muir, former Governor of the North-West Frontier Province.—Reuter.

KHURDISH REVOLT.

TURKISH ARMY CONCENTRATION.

APPREHENSIONS IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent states that the Turkish accounts of the Kurdish Revolt on a large scale and preparations for coping with it are regarded with very great suspicion in the military and diplomatic quarters here possessing firsthand knowledge of the Turkish mentality. The Turkish Army's raid around Rowanduz two years ago is recalled and opinion is expressed that the army will be concentrated in the proximity to northern Iraq boundary for the purpose which may have good deal less to do with the Kurdish malcontents than with the League's boundary commission, the coming session of the League Council, and the attitude of the Allied Governments.—Reuter.

REBELS' SUCCESSES.

DIARBEKIR AND DERSIM CAPTURED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

According to unofficial reports from Constantinople the Kurdish rebels, in addition to Kharput, have also captured Diarbekir and Dersim.—Reuter.

SUGGESTED ALLIED CONFERENCE.

WILL IT BE HELD?

LEAFIELD, Feb. 25.

As far as known there is no likelihood of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain who is proceeding to Geneva towards the end of the next week as Chief British Delegate at the League Council Meeting breaking his journey at Paris. There are no developments in regard to the suggestion of an Allied Conference to deal with the report of the Military Control Commission and Cologne evacuation. Some papers of this morning suggest that in the event of such a conference taking place it might, subject to the convenience of the Belgian Government, be held in Brussels during the second half of March, but so far it can be stated that nothing has yet been settled about the place of the conference, its date or whether it will be held at all.—(B.O.W.)

LEAFIELD, Feb. 25.

The Federation of British Industries which has had under discussion the question of inter-allied debts according to the newspapers decided to address a memorandum to the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressing the views of manufacturers and producers on the question of debts owing to Britain by the Allied Governments. It is stated that the memorandum sets out in detail the sums which the British taxpayer and the industry are paying as a result of the non-fulfilment of obligation by the Allies. It is maintained that in respect of the French debt Britain is paying the equivalent of seven pence in the pound and in respect of the Italian debt six pence and a half penny in the pound while moneys owed by the other Allied Governments—including Russia—amount to the equivalent to another swo pence and a half penny in the pound. It is pointed out that if British payments to America which represent a further eight pence and a half penny are added, the British tax-payer is saddled with a burden of two shillings seven pence and a half penny in the pound.—(B.O.W.)

PRESIDENT EBERT.

CONDITION SERIOUS.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.

A bulletin says: President Ebert is suffering from perinitis. He passed a bad night and his condition is serious.—Reuter.

KING'S PROGRESS TOWARDS RECOVERY.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 25.

The King's progress towards recovey is reported to be maintained and it is stated if the weather proves genial His Majesty will be allowed to leave his bed in the course of the next few days.—B.O.W

PRINCE HENRY SUFFERS FROM INFLUENZA.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

Prince Henry who had arranged to visit the Horse show at Islington this afternoon as the King's representative was prevented by illness from fulfilling the engagement. It is understood that he is suffering from a mild attack of influenza.—B.O.W.

SOVIET AND CHINA.

DISBANDMENT OF WHITE TROOPS URGED.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 26.

Advices from Peking state that the Soviet Ambassador has made a representation to the Chinese Foreign Office urgently requesting disbandment of a thousand white troops maintained between Nanking and Shanghai on the ground that "this move on the part of the Chinese Government tends to break the friendly co-operation between the two Governments." The troops alluded to are apparently those mentioned in the cable of 19th January.—Reuter.

RESERVE COMPARTMENTS

COUNCIL OF STATE OPPOSES ABOLITION

ASSEMBLY BILL REJECTED.

The Council of State yesterday by 23 votes to 13 rejected the motion of Sir Devaprasad Sarbhadikari to take into consideration Mr. K. C. Neogy's Bill passed by the Assembly amending the Railways Act with a view to abolish the practice of reserving compartments for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy strongly opposed the Bill and Sir Dinshaw Wacha was among those who voted against it.

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Council of State held a fairly lengthy sitting to-day.

On the motion of Sir Narasimha Sarma, the Council passed the Bill determining the salary of the President of the Assembly as passed by that House.

RESERVE COMPARTMENTS.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadikari then piloted the Bill to amend the Railways Act of 1890 (as passed by the Assembly on Mr. K. C. Neogy's motion) prohibiting the practice of the reservation of railway compartments for any particular community race or creed.

Mr. Chadwick, Commerce Secretary, opposed the Bill which aimed at a definite change in the law which if accepted would in his opinion, introduce a restraint upon the discretion of the railway companies.

Lala Ramsarandas supported the Bill as the present arrangement increased racial bitterness and made Europeans and Anglo-Indians think that they were a superior community.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy vigorously attacked the Bill which he said though it looked tiny and innocent would cause a good deal of complications. The object of Mr. Neogy was not to remove obscurities of law but, as he himself stated before the Legislative Assembly, to see that there was no discrimination against Indians. That was the spirit of the Bill. If the obscurities of the law were sought to be removed his answer was that the railway passengers did not care to bother about these. The fact of the matter was that a few Indians here and there entered the compartments reserved for Europeans and then when prosecuted they fought under the language of the section. If to-day the reservation of compartments was sought to be made illegal then there was nothing to prevent an attempt to see that the reservation of refreshments rooms for Hindus or Mahomedans was also made illegal and often it was common knowledge that the third class Indian passengers preferred to travel without Anglo-Indians or Europeans. Such being the feeling of the bulk of the passengers the discrimination was desirable.

Haji Mahomed Ismail Chowdhury opposed the Bill. He endorsed Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy's statement that Indians did not like to travel with Europeans or Anglo-Indians and added amidst laughter that violence and bloodshed would be the daily occurrence on railways if Anglo-Indians and Europeans were not separated from Indians.

Mr. Karandikar pointed out that the Bill was in consonance with the intentions of the framers of the Railway Act. The present law was a one-side arrangement and this House would be acting up to its dignities if it endorsed the Assembly's view.

The Raja of Digapatia further supported the Bill.

Mr. Khaparde said that the railways enjoyed monopolies granted by the State and, therefore, they had no right to discriminate between one person and another.

Mr. Natesan said that the situation in the country had so changed that an alteration in the law was needed. Indians no doubt preferred not to travel with Europeans or Anglo-Indians but that should not prevent Indians from travelling in compartments reserved for Europeans even when absolutely necessary. He heard from Mr. Rangachariar a few days ago that he once wanted to travel from Mayavaram to Kumbakonam but could not do so as all the compartments were full while there was an empty compartment which had been reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Concluding, Mr. Natesan suggested that the subject matter of the Bill be referred to the Central Advisory Council if the Government could not accept it as it was framed.

Sir Devaprasad, replying to the debate, took Sir Maneckjee to task for having imported heat into the debate and said this was not a petty matter as Sir Maneckjee thought but a serious matter which had engaged the attention of four High Courts and a responsible Assembly.

Mr. Chadwick said he could not agree to Mr. Natesan's suggestion as that would mean committing Government to the principle of the Bill.

Eventually, the motion of Sir Devaprasad was rejected by 23 votes to 13.

DIVISION LIST.

Those who voted for the Bill were the mover, Raja of Dumraon, Raja Rampal Singh, Raja of Digapathia, Mr. Natesan, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Khaparde, Raja Harnamsingh, Mr Barua, Major Akbar Khan, Lala Ramsarandas, Mahomed Yamin Khan, and Mr. Karandikar.

Those who voted against were, besides Government officials, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Arthur Froom, Nawab of Laharu, Ismail Chowdhury, Nawab Muzamillullakhan, Sardar Cheran Singh and Mr. Bell.

The Council then adjourned till Saturday afternoon, when the General Budget will be presented.

RLY. BUDGET

TWO NON-OFFICIAL DEFEATS

YESTERDAY'S ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalubhai's motion of censure against high freight on coal was rejected by the Legislative Assembly yesterday, 50 voting for his motion and 54 against it.

Lala Dunichand's nominal cut to censure corruption among subordinate railway servants was rejected by 50 against 36. The minority consisted of the Swarajists who had made it a party question.

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Assembly continued to-day the discussion on railway demands for grants.

The President announced the result of the election of panels to four standing committees to be attached to the various departments.

Mr. K. C. Neogy moved a reduction of Rs. 100 to ask the Government to state how the case stood regarding the establishment of the rates tribunal whose constitution was recommended by the Acworth Committee four years ago.

Sir Charles Innes admitted that delay had occurred but said that the Government and the Railway Board were in agreement with the principle of the Acworth proposal for the constitution of a rates tribunal. Their reasons were: firstly they believed such a body would enable the expeditious disposal of complaints and secondly it would help to remove the suspicion among the Indian public regarding railway rates. These suspicions were given expression to yesterday by Pandit Motilal. Government's proposal was discussed with the Central Advisory Committee in Autumn of 1923. The fixing of rates was one of the most technical matters in the world. The Tribunal would investigate publicly complaints about rates. The Advisory Council agreed with the Government in the Autumn of 1923 that Rates Tribunal should not in the first instance be made judicial or statutory tribunal, that is to say it should not be a rate-fixing body but an investigating body. Government addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State for India early in 1924 and the reply to it was received only by the end of January last. The reply raises a point of substance which he could not disclose, but which he would place confidentially before the Advisory Council before the end of the session. He hoped, thereafter, the constitution of Rates Tribunal would take place before long.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas and Mr Ranga Iyer asked the Commerce Member to specify the approximate time it would take Government to constitute the Board.

The Commerce Member replied that it would all depend on the attitude of the Advisory Council.

Replying to Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed's enquiry Sir Charles Innes said that the Tribunal would have a lawyer as President and two members one representing railways and the other trade.

Mr. Shunmukum Chetti asked whether the Tribunal would be a statutory body as recommended by the Asworth Committee or merely an investigating body.

Sir Charles Innes replied that he was not quite sure that the Acworth Committee contemplated the Rates Tribunal as a statutory body. It would in the first instance be an investigating body.

Mr. Neogy in view of the Government statement withdrew his motion.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

Mr. Joshi moved a cut of Rs. 1,000 to raise the question of the grievances of third class passengers and urge a reduction in third class fares.

Mr. Ganganath Sinha seconded Mr. Joshi.

Mr. Hussanally and Col. Crawford opposed the motion as the urgent need today was more the providing of additional conveniences to relieve the hardship of third class passengers than to reduce the fares.

Dr. Lohakare supported Mr. Joshi.

Sir Charles Innes said the increase in railway fares in 1923-24 compared with that in 1913-14 had been sixtyeight per cent in first class fares, seventy-seven per cent. in the second class, seventy per cent in intermediate class and fifty-four per cent in third class fares. Within the same period the working expenses of the railways had gone up by 167 per cent. Was then fifty-four per cent increase in third class fares unreasonable? Supposing half a pie per mile was reduced it would cost 4½ crores and thereby reduce their estimated surplus to 6½ crores. This would be less than what they would have to pay to the general revenue as contribution. They would thus raise their reserve fund of the current year, during the year as well as during the succeeding year in which about 730 lakhs of contributions would have to be made to the general exchequer. This was a serious proposition particularly when they were counting for their gross receipts on good monsoon and normal trades. If the monsoon failed the position would be worse. Then again he calculated that on an average every person in India made a journey twice and in all travelled 34 miles in the year. Thus the saving throughout the year per head if half a mile per pie was reduced would be only three annas. Then again additional traffic would not bring them more than 54 lakhs extra receipts next year as against a loss of four and a half crores. He was not unsympathetic towards the resolution but he felt that what India needed most was to raise the standard of living throughout the country. Industries were not progressing because the needs of Indians were so few. In the interest of India's prosperity which was bound up with railway development he pleaded that the House should let the railways build up a reserve. He assured that next autumn he

(Continued on next page).

BENGAL BUDGET

CONDEMNED BY M. L. C'S.

SIR. P. C. MITTER'S WARNING TO GOVT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

At the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, replying to a question regarding the extra police force posted to Tarakeshwar during the Satyagraha days, the Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson announced that the special expenses incurred in travelling and halting of the force amounted to Rs. 6856/14/0.

General discussion of the budget was then taken up. Mr. Nurul Huq Chowdhry, (Swarajist) and Mr. Bejoy Kristo Bose condemned the budget, the latter saying the idea of increasing the number of Ministers to four instead of giving effect to the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee for reducing the number of the cabinet to a strength of two Executive Councillors and two Ministers only was a sheer waste and a hollow mockery.

Mr. S. C Mukherjee (Indian Christian) hoped that the Swarajists and Independents would not again pursue a policy of wrecking the budget.

Sir P. C. Mitter said that the Retrenchment Committee recommended a retrenchment of Rs. 9,825,900 in the Reserved Departments but Government made a reduction of only 11½ lakhs. He asked was it fair to those co-operators who were members of the Retrenchment Committee? If Government did not look at the problems from the people's point of view, then was it any wonder that those who were for Non-cooperation would have the upper hand today. He also urged remission of the contribution of 63 lakhs to the Central Government.

After ten members had spoken, the Council adjourned for want of quorum.—A.P.

BENGAL SWARAJIST POLICY.

MR. DAS TO CONFER WITH HINDU AND MUSLIM MEMBERS.

CALCUTTA Feb. 26.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. C. R. Das will shortly confer with prominent Hindu and Moslem members of his party in the Legislative Council on their attitude towards Ministry in Bengal. It is stated that the consideration of the Swarajist policy in the Bengal Council is not unlikely.—A.P.

SWARAJISTS TO CONFER WITH MR. DAS.

CALCUTTA. Feb. 26.

As was anticipated by the Associated Press, prominent Swarajist members of the Bengal Council left this evning by the Punjab Mail for Patna to confer with Mr. C. R. Das on the situation in Bengal. It is understood they have gone in response to a wire from Mr. C. R. Das requesting them to proceed immediately to Patna. The Swarajists who left to-day are Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sirkar, Dr. Kumud Sankar Roy, Mr. Nurul Huq Chowdhry and Mr. Rashid. Mr. Sen Gupta informed a press representative that there was no likelihood of the Swarajists changing their policy towards Ministry in Bengal.—A. P.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL BILL.

WAITING FOR A STABLE MINISTRY.

ASANSOL Feb. 25.

Replying to a Municipal address, His Excellency Lord Lytton said the Bengal Municipal Bill had been held in abeyance owing to the absence of Ministers. He hoped the Legislative Council would soon restore conditions under which the Bill could be introduced. The prospect at the moment looked little brighter but the chance of stable Ministry depended upon the extent to which the seventy-five members who voted in favour of Ministers were prepared to subordinate personal considerations and agreed to support particular individuals if the Council provided salaries for Ministers when the Budget came up for discussion next month.—A.P.

HINDU REPRESENTATION

TO-DAY'S COMMITTEE MEETING POSTPONED.

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

Lala Lajpatrai announces that the meeting of the Hindu Representation Committee, which was to have taken place at Delhi on Friday February, 27 has been postponed indefinitely. The exact date of the next meeting will be announced later.—A.P.

"SETTLEMENT BY COERCION"

MAHATMAJI AND KOHAT

VICEROY REFUSES PERMISSION.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 26.

Mr. Gandhi publishes in to-day's "Young India" the following telegraphic correspondence between the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy and himself.

The telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, 10th February, 1925:—"Does His Excellency now consider it possible to permit me and my colleagues to visit Kohat during the beginning of March?"

Reply to the above, 13th February, 1925: "His Excellency the Viceroy desires me to thank you for your telegram and the courtesy that prompted it. His Excellency would have been glad to be able to fall in with your wishes, but his attention has been called to the advice you have just given in "Young India" to Kohat Hindus not to return to Kohat unless Muslims make an honourable peace with them without Government intervention. The only construction His Excellency can put on this article, is that if you went to Kohat your influence would be directed towards the breakdown of the recent settlement, the effecting of which was a matter of great concern to His Excellency and from which he hopes and believes enduring reconciliation will spring. His Excellency is sure, therefore, that you yourself will appreciate how impossible it is for him to fall in with your wishes."

Second telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, 19th February, 1925:—'Thanks for your telegram. In "Young India" mentioned in your telegram I have stated an ideal, but have no desire to disturb withdrawal of the prosecutions. My purpose is to establish real peace which, I hold, is almost impossible with Government intervention or better still without private and spontaneous effort. Intervention of friends and self can only assist Government effort so far as it promotes substantial peace. Please reply Sabarmati."

The following is the reply to the above.—"His Excellency desires me to thank you for your telegram. Agreement which has now been laboriously reached was only possible with spontaneous help of private persons of both the communities. It is, of course, in the nature of a compromise between the two communities and any alteration in its terms would upset the whole settlement. Moreover, it is only on the basis of this settlement that His Excellency consented after much heart searching to withdrawal of the prosecutions. While, therefore, His Excellency appreciates that your own desire is also for peace he feels that your proposed visit would lead to re-opening of the case and therefore, however, much he may regret it, he must abide by his previous decision."

MAHATMAJI'S COMMENT.

Commenting on this correspondence Mr. Gandhi writes:—

"It is quite true that my going to Kohat is likely to re-open the settlement in so far as it is intransically bad. It is a settlement brought about by coercion, for it has been arrived at under the threat of prosecutions on either side. It is not a voluntary settlement that pleases parties. Both Hindus and Mussalmans whom Maulana Shaukat Ali and I met at Rawalpindi said as much about my visit to Kohat. Whatever else it may or may not bring about, it can never mean greater estrangement between the parties. It, therefore, I had been permitted together with Mussalman friends to proceed to Kohat it would have meant the furtherance of peace which the Viceroy claims to have at heart equally with me. Whilst, therefore, I was able somewhat to understand his refusal when things were still in a ferment I am unable to understand the prohibition at the present moment. Friends were not wanting who suggested that I should have proceeded to Kohat without permission or intimation and taken risk of a prohibition order. I could not do so unless I meant to disobey any such order and court imprisonment, and as I hold that there is no atmosphere at the present moment in the country for any such step I could not take the proposed risk. I can only hope that the authorities will appreciate the deliberation with which I am avoiding every step that may precipitate civil resistence. My purpose so far as it is humanly possible is to avoid taking a single step that may even indirectly precipitate violence on the part of the people. But, the time must come when non-violent resistance on my part may become a duty in total disregard of untoward consequences. I do not myself know when such time can or will come. I know that it is a possibility. But when that time comes I hope that friends will not find me wanting. Till then I must ask them to bear with me."—A.P.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

NOT A COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal of Begu and others from the judgment of the High Court of Lahore by which two of the five appellants were convicted for murder of a man named Baksha on 15th June 1923 and sentenced to death and others were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for trying to screen the offenders.

Lord Haldane said that their Lordships were of opinion that there had been no irregularity or illegality in the way in which the accused were dealt with and no violation of principles of natural justice. The Council was not a court of criminal appeal and it only interferes with the course of criminal justice in India when substantial or grave injustice was established.—Reuter's Special.

G. S. M. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DEAN'S APPOINTMENT TO-DAY.

We understand that the Bombay Municipal Corporation will, at to-day's meeting at 3 p.m., (B.T.) select the Dean for the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College. Dr. R. Rao, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, and Dr. P. K. Patel being the candidates for the office, an interesting debate is anticipated.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held on Wednesday Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner asking for the sanction of the purchase of a machine for collecting refuse from house to house at a total cost of Rs. 9,800. The Commissioner stated that the machine "S. D. Freighter" was admirably suited to the requirements of Bombay and that the agents of the machine Messrs. John Fleming and Co. had given a demonstration of the same in the presence of the Conservancy Superintendent, the Mechanical Engineer and himself.

The Chairman thought the price was rather exorbitant and that it was not advisable to spend such a big sum by way of experiment, as the machine was not used anywhere before.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee agreed with the Chairman and added that the machine was in no way superior to any one ton-motor lorry which could be purchased at Rs. 2,000 or so.

The Committee did not sanction the purchase.

LIQUOR SHOP OPP. VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Commissioner's proposal of granting the lease of a plot of Municipal land opposite the Victoria Gardens for 3 years to Mr. Pallonji Haji Bharucha, for erection of a temporary liquor shop was the next item considered.

Mr. Boman Behram moved that the proposal be accepted.

Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji objected to the proposal and said that they did not want a liquor shop in front of a place of public recreation. He therefore moved that the proposal be rejected.

The Commissioner said that the gentleman had already a licence from the Collector of Bombay and they could not stop him from carrying on his trade. He made the proposal in pursuance of their desire that the tenants ejected by the Improvement Trust should be given every facility by the Municipality.

Mr. Husseinbhai's resolution being seconded by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas was carried.

After this the Commissioner was heard to say "Well, I am still at liberty to do as I like in the matter." He further added that what he wanted to know was whether they were going to lay down a general principle that no facilities be provided by the Municipality for liquor shop owners, in future.

Mr. H. Davies:—"Well, we are against this particular liquor shop which is proposed to be erected just opposite the Victoria Gardens."

MUNICIPAL AUCTIONEER.

The Report of the Commissioner re, the agreement with Messrs. Bennett and Co. for auctioning Municipal property and the desirability or otherwise of inviting fresh tenders every three years formed the subject matter of discussion.

The Commissioner in his report approving of the existing arangements between Messrs. Bennett and Co. and the Municipality, and requesting the Committee to continue the same stated that Messrs. Bennett and Co., were their present auctioneers and that the agreement was entered with them on 15th August 1906. The agreement was terminable on either side by 6 months' notice, on either side.

Continuing the Commissioner stated that the essential thing in the selection of an auctioneer was not merely the rate of commission charged by him but the prices which the firm was likely to realise from honest well-conducted auction sales. The firm of Messrs. Bennett and Company had served the Municipality well and faithfully for a number of years. They were also the auctioneers for Government—the Development Department, Bombay Port Trust, City Improvement Trust, Official Receiver High Court the Commissioner High Court, the Commissioner of Police, etc., and no special cause had arisen to terminate the existing agreement. There would be no objection to the invitation of tenders every three years if the Standing Committee so desired, but it could not be disputed that at the time of selection, the appointment of a reliable firm of good standing, would be necessary in the interests of the Municipality, especially as the resale of the large areas of surplus land in the Hornby Road and Mahim Schemes together with other minor schemes, was expected to commence very soon.

Mr. Boman Behram moved that the report be recorded.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee opposed Mr. Boman Behram's proposition. He said that the Commissioner had given no reasons why tenders should not be invited every three years. He was against the principle of creating a monopoly in favour of any individual firm or party, though personally he was not against Messrs. Bennett and Co. Moreover, the terms of agreement entered into between them and the firm were very queer. Whereas the rates quoted for some items were Rs. 30, for other important items it was only 4 per cent., 2 per cent. and in some cases 1 per cent. He therefore moved that the whole matter be referred to a Sub-Committee to enquire into the whole affair thoroughly and completely and report whether it was advisable to call in fresh tenders every three years.

Mr. Tairsee's amendment being seconded by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas was put to the vote and declared carried.

The Committee then recorded the report of the Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works detailing the progress made during the three months ending December 31, 1924. The officer stated progress under report was necessarily very poor as general sickness, principally malaria, dysentery and pneumonia prevailed throughout the period.

G. M. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A great deal of discussion then ensued over the creation of a post of a whole-time Dean in charge of the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward Memorial Hospital. The Corporation resolution on the subject approved of the recommendations of the Medical Relief Committee for the appointment of a full time Dean for the two institutions with the modification that instead of inviting applications by advertisement for the post, the Corporation should proceed to make the appointment in accordance with the rules adopted by the Corporation. The resolution further sanctioned the creation of the post on a salary not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per mensem.

To Mr. Boman Behram's motion that the post be created in accordance with the resolution there were as many as three amendments moved respectively by Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji, Mr. Haveliwalla and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas. After a great deal of discussion on amendments and counter amendments it was decided to sanction the creation for the 3 years on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem including professorial and other allowances and emoluments. Number of items on the agenda which were not disposed of during the evening were left over for the next meeting.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, denied that there was any delay in the publication of the final report of the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control upon German disarmament. He said the report which was very voluminous was only received by the Allied Military Committee of Versailles on 18th February and it was the duty of this Committee to consider it and submit their own comments to the Ambassadors' Conference. The question of publication must be decided by the Allies. Mr. Chamberlain reiterated his previoous declaration to the effect that he conceived it to be the object of the Allies to obtain fulfilment by Germany of those provisions of the Treaty of Versailles on which by the terms of the Treaty itself depended the reduction of the period of occupation of the Cologne Zone. Mr. Chamberlain was asked whether upon the question of French security any assurances which would in any degree affect the freedom of action of the British Government in regard to the evacuation of Cologne had been given to the French Government. He replied that no such assurances had been given. Questioned whether he proposed to submit amendments to the Geneva protocol at the forthcoming Council of the League of Nations Mr. Chamberlain declared that the consideration of the protocol by Government had not yet been concluded and it was undesirable to make any statement upon it.—B.O.W.

PROPOSED TRADE UNION LEVY

WILL GOVT. SUPPORT THE BILL?

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

To-morrow it is expected that a decision will be reached by the Cabinet Committee under Lord Birkenhead whether Government shall support a private Bill of Mr. Macquisten (Conservative) which provides that the Trade Union levy for political purposes shall be paid only by members of Unions who wish to do so instead of at present by all members who do not object. The aim of the Bill is to permit the members of the Trade Unions who are opposed to the purpose of such a political levy to abstain from payment without having to declare their objection to the levy as hitherto. While the Committee will have before it the resolution passed yesterday by a member of the rank and file of the Conservatives in favour of the Bill, it will also consider proposals by other Conservatives. One of them is that Government seek means of settling this question by an agreement with the Labour Party and another that a comprehensive enquiry should be held into the matter before the Bill is proceeded with.—B.O.W.

ANGLO-FRENCH GUARANTEE PACT.

POLAND'S ANXIETY.

WARSAW, Feb. 26.

Poland's anxiety with regard to the possibility of the conclusion of the Anglo-French Guarantee Pact in the event of rejection of the Geneva Protocol was voiced by the Foreign Minister, M. Skrynski, in a speech to-day at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber. He expressed the opinion that the conclusion of such a Pact, to the prejudice of the Franco-Polish Alliance, was impossible. The Pact, apparently, would guarantee peace in the English Channel while leaving the whole of the rest of the world at the mercy of events. There would be no guarantee of peace but brutal war. The Anglo-French Guarantee Pact could only be understood as an element in the vast edifice in which the Franco-Polish Pact would also take its place. The best thing would be to establish a general guarantee of security based on a general combination. Any other solution would bring Europe towards suicide.—Reuter.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

LEAFIELD Feb. 26.

A meeting of the Representative Committee for the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral will be held shortly when suggestions made to the Dean and Chapter and the experts of the Cathedral at the recent conference with the special Sub-Committee of the City Corporation will be considered. Among the questions which will be on the agenda is, it is understood, that of closing the Cathedral for a few months.—B.O.W.

RAILWAY BUDGET.

(Continued from previous page.)

would have the whole matter of third class fares re-examined and place all the facts before the House.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishundas thought the increase in fares had not affected passengers in the least. Mr. Lakshmi Narayan and Mr. Rami Iyyengar supported Mr. Joshi.

Mr. Joshi's reduction of Rs. 1,000 was thereupon put to the vote and carried by 50 votes against 48.

BRANCH AND FEEDER LINES.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar moved the reduction of Rs. 100 to express dissatisfaction of the House at the new resolution issued by the Government regarding construction of branch and feeder lines.

Mr. Willson supported Mr. Rangaswami's motion.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay said the Government "Shylock" (the finance member) did not sanction any project unless he made sure of his seven per cent.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, as a member of the advisory council, informed the House of the reasons which led them to accept the Government proposal after an exhaustive discussion. He quoted from the Acworth Committee's unanimous recommendation against the continuance of existing branch lines on terms which, if continued, were bound to add to the confusion. The House rose for lunch.

After lunch, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer agreed that Government had enunciated its policy in public interest but suggested a *via media* namely that, if the Railway Board constructed new paying and non-paying lines in a district board it should take guarantee on all together and not on each separately. This would prevent non-paying lines being neglected and paying one only constructed.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao urged reconsideration of the position and endorsed the suggestion urged by Sir Sivaswamy.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas supported the motion.

GOVERNMENT'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Sim denied that the policy of Government hitherto had anything to do with encouragement of private enterprise as such. The fact was that as Government in the past did not enjoy great confidence in the money market as it did to-day, it felt that it should depend on private companies to raise the capital needed for the construction of branch lines and offered very generous terms to the companies who raised capital. The construction and management of lines was in the hands of the Railway Department. Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Willson and Mr. Darcy Lindsay in opposing the Government's new policy were he said, only trying to serve their constituents who were now being deprived of a very paying business and soft job. (laughter) Now that Government could raise capital in the open market cheaper than private companies, it proposed to raise the capital itself instead of paying very generously to financial houses. Similarly, he pointed out that District Boards, like private companies, only raised capital and never either constructed or managed railways. Government had determined to raise all capital itself in the market. He felt that Sir Purushotamdas had put the position quite correctly.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar said Mr. Sim's reply was not satisfactory, but he did not want his motion to be exploited by his European friends in the interest of Calcutta's financial houses. He would, therefore, withdraw it. (Laughter).

FREIGHT ON COAL.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalubhai (Representative of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners) next moved Rs. 100 reduction to criticise the high freight on coal. He said while the general freight as admitted by Sir Charles Innes had gone up by only twenty-five per cent. the freight on coal had gone up by thirty-five per cent. On the other hand, coal being the life blood of industry. Government ought to have given special low rates for coal. It was Government's high rates on coal which perhaps led the Sukkur Barrage contract being placed in South Africa. There were special low freights on coal in all countries. The commercial policy in respect of railways must be subordinated to the policy of helping industrial development. He characterised the present rates as unfair, unjust and wrong to the coal trade.

Sir Charles Innes asked the House to view the matter in a true perspective. Between 1905 and 1919 the freight on coal had remained unaltered. Since then on an average it had increased by thirty per cent. On the other hand the price of coal, of which railways themselves used something like six million tons every year, had gone up by 153 per cent. The working expenses of railways had gone up by 106 per cent. Considering the rise in the price of coal and the working expenses he asked were railway charging high freight which had risen only by thirty per cent. Railways had clear conscience in the matter and the fault lay not with the railways for the high price of coal but with the coal trade itself.

Mr. Neogy said the Commerce Member had two personalities, one as a Commerce Member and the other as a Railway Member and looked at the point from two angles. Last year, as a Commerce Member, he was driving the coal trade into the hands of the British steamship companies. Now as a Railway Member he was putting forward a case for the railways. Mr. Neogy quoted in his support the resolution of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the assistance South African coal was receiving from its Government. He drew attention to the representation made by the Indian Mining Association which urged that special rates allowed to Tatas' raw material should also be extended to coal trade.

Mr. Shanmukhum Chetty insisted that the House did mean that contribution of six and a half crores to general exchequer from railways should be taken at sacrifice of key industries of India. Here was a case made out for special assistance to coal in the same way as South Africa was doing.

Mr. Kasturbhai's motion was, eventually, lost by four votes, 50 being for and 54 against it.

ANOTHER MOTION LOST.

Lala Dunichand then moved for a cut of Rs. 100 from the demand. He especially complained about corruption and bribery on railways and the bad manners of the Railway staff.

His motion also was lost, by 50 votes against 36.

The reduced grant of Rs. 9,07,900 for the Railway Board was approved and the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS IN DELHI.

DELHI, Feb. 26.

Mr. Saklatvala and Mr. Ratansi of the Bombay Millowners' Association have arrived in Delhi as representatives of their association to discuss the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty with the members of the Indian legislature.

Mr. Gaya Prashad Sinha has resigned his membership of the Independent Party of the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

EMPIRE'S WAR DEAD.

MEMORIAL UNVEILED.

ROUEN, Feb. 25.

Sir Nevil Macready unveiled the Tablet erected at the Rouen Cathedral by the Imperial Wargraves Commission in memory of the Empire's War Dead. The Tablet which is in gesso is gilded and coloured and bears the royal arms surrounded by those of the Dominions. It is situated in the Chapel of Saint Joan of Arc.—Reuter.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER RETURNS.

LAST YEAR'S BUDGET EXPECTATIONS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 25.

The Exchequer returns up to Saturday gave a further indication that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget expectations will be realised by the end of the financial year. Receipts for the year up-to-date exceed £ 689,000,000 and in the remaining five weeks of the financial year over £ 113,000,000 have to be raised to reach the budget estimate. This represents an average of some 22½ millions per week. The average weekly receipts since the beginning of January have been over 24 millions and last week's revenue exceeded 28 millions Several of the revenue items now exceed those of last year for the corresponding period, notably income tax, super tax and death duties.—(B.O.W.)

BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE.

NEED OF REORGANISATION.

LONDON, Feb. 26

Considerable amount of reorganisation is proceeding in the Colonial Office with the object of better enabling it to deal with the growing mass of work involved in discussing Imperial affairs with the Dominions. The Committee of Treasury is considering certain changes which will involve an increased expenditure. It is suggested that the designation of the "Colonial Secretary" must be changed into the "Secretary of State for Imperial Affairs" or some other more suitable title. It is also suggested that there must be two permanent Secretaries and two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries instead of one each. One branch composed of one of each class must devote itself exclusively to the Dominions and the Irish Affairs and the other branch to the Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.—Reuter.

'ALTAIMARU' REFLOATED.

FIRE IN LOWER TWEEN DECK.

MEDAN, Feb. 25.

The steamer Altai Maru was refloated yesterday. Her hull is apparently undamaged and is not leaking. A small fire broke out in number two hold in the lower 'tween-deck from which the cargo is being discharged. Fire is under control of the ship's pumps.—Reuter.

"HURON" REFLOATED.

MANILA, Feb. 26.

The "Huron" has been refloated.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir William Joynson Hicks, Home Secretary, is in bed with influenza and has had to cancel all his engagements for a week.—(B.O.W.)

Mr. Lloyd George has sufficiently recovered from his recent attack of influenza to leave Birmingham for London, to-day, but he will not fulfil his public engagements for some days.—(B.O.W.)

DELHI NOTES.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S VETO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

Everybody is busy nowadays, including the light-fingered gentry. We have of course, no cat burglars here. We have 'day-light' burglars instead who do not hesitate to ply their trade even in broad day-light. One of the "subs" of a local journal was robbed of two of his gold rings and some cash. The burglars also invaded the Guru's home, and lifted kerchiefs worth about Rs. 1500. The Gurdwara is situated just near the Police Station, and the red-turbans are always on watch. It is to the authorities to set their sleuths at work to hunt down the burglars who have been infesting the imperial city of late.

When the Viceroy and Governors are ruling by veto, why not the Chief Commissioner too? He may be comparativeiy a smaller god, but after all he belongs to the brotherhood of Olympians, and he too possesses the mighty weapon, called 'Veto which with one stroke sweeps away the conclusions, the judgments, the resolutions of the people's representatives. Some time ago the Delhi Municipality passed a resolution in favour of mixed electorates in the city. That decision was universally applauded but it promises the battlement of communal relations. In the Municipality itself attempts were made to rescind the resolution, but invain. Now, it is reported in local Press, that the Local Government has consequent on the representation of a "Muslim Deputation' throw the Municipality's resolution to the winds. That means the city will be denied, "Mixed Electorate", one of the principal means of bringing about unity in the city.

"REFORMING" BUILDING BYE-LAWS

The local Municipality has appointed a Committee to "reform" its building bye-laws, which are not only too stringent, but also foolish to a degree. The result is that they are honoured more in their breaches than otherwise. But the Municipality has more or less been sleeping over it, till at last the judgement of a court has brought the matter to a head. The case which brought the matter into prominence, was of Mr. Mohammed Abid who had applied for permission to build a room on the second story in Mohalla Garhis. His application was rejected, and a notice under section 195-220 was served on him to remove the entire structure for building contrary to the bye-laws. Application for reconsideration was filed but it met the same fate. Appeal to the Chief Commissioner brought no relief.

At last the gentleman after being driven frok post to pillar, took the matter to the law court, which dismissed the case, but ordered both parties to pay their own costs.

SIGNIFICANT ELECTION VICTORY.

SWARAJIST ELECTED FOR COUNCIL OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

That the heart of the country is sound and that it supports the policy of the Swarajists is strikingly demonstrated by the election of Mr. V. Ramdas to the Council of State to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry. The significance of this victory by the Swarajist will be appreciated if we remember that in the first place the successful candidate is a Brahmin in a province where Brahmin dissensions have of late assumed serious turn, in the second place one of the other two unsuccessful candidates Lieut. Kavalappara Muppil Nair who was badly beaten at the last election to the Assembly was nominated by the Chief Minister, the Raja of Panagal and supported by the Ministerial Party in this province, in the third place the constituency is mainly composed of aristocrats, majority of whom are Non-Brahmins and who are temperamentally conservative in politics. On the two main question now before the public namely the Swarajist policy of obstruction and grievances before supply and the Hindu Religious Endowments Act the successful candidate made it plain in his manifesto to the electors that he will stand by the policy of obstruction and take all steps necessary to secure the repeal of the latter and yet his success at the polls by a majority of 100 votes more than that secured by the other two unsuccessful candidates put together is a sufficient indication of the people's mind on both these questions and a direct answer to the Independents in the Assembly in the retrograde course they have now chosen.

The news of the defeat of Pundit Motilal's motion in the Assembly yesterday on the Railway Board was received here late yesterday evening to be commented upon by the papers, but the "Swadesamitran", the leading vernacular daily of this province very rightly takes to task the Independents and asks Mr. Jinnah if they have now realised the folly of the step they took last year, how are they quite sure of the soundness of the step which they have now taken. Everywhere a feeling of disappointment is noticeable on the action of the Independents in the Assembly and the Swarajists are congratulated for courageously sticking to their guns despite the betrayal of their friends at the last moment on grounds too flimsy and unworthy of such stalwarts as Mr. Jinnah and others. The success of Mr. V. Ramdas at this juncture is a noteworthy event which both Lord Reading and the Ministerialists in Madras will do well to take note of.

SWARAJ SCHEME.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S DISSENTING NOTE

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

Mr. Satyamurty who was a member of the Sub-Committee of the All-Parties Conference Committee for the drafting of a scheme of Swaraj published the other day, has issued a dissenting note with regard to franchise for elected bodies. He is of opinion that each elected body must have a franchise devised specially for that body. He is against a second chamber in India under the present conditions on the ground that such a body if ineffective was a waste of national time, energy and money. He is strongly against any new bill being drafted without reference to the Government of India Act of 1919. He is strongly in favour of treating that as a frame work and embodying these suggestions as amendments thereto.—A.P.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

TWO OFFICIAL BILLS.

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

Two official bills to be introduced in the local Legislative Council are published in the Gazette for General information. The first one is a bill to amend the Madras Tenants' Protection Amendment Bill, 1923 which seeks to protect the rights of tenants against ejection by lannlords and similar other inconveniences.

The second Bill to amend the Railway Protection Act of 1886 provides among other things for the recovery from railway companies all expenditure incurred in excess of landholders' liability instead of from provincial revenues owing to the separation of provincial and central revenues after the Reforms.—A.P.

Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

Presiding over the anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., His Excellency Viscount Goschen made a public appeal for the financial assistance to the Association. His Excellency realised the value of the Association's work and sad that he always held that it was not and ought not to be the duty of those associated with it to appeal for funds, but it was for them who were outsiders who appreciated its work to appeal for funds and relieve the Association of a large portion of deficit which was mentioned in the annual report.

H. E. Viscount Goschen is appointed Honorary Colonel of the 13th Battalion, 3rd Madras Regiment and 5th (Madras) Battalion University Training Corps with effect from November last.—A. P.

ROCK-BURST IN GOLD MINE.

20 INJURED AND 10 MISSING.

OORGAUM Feb. 25.

A severe rock-burst occurred this afternoon in the Nundydroog mine and was located in 41000 feet level between Kennedy and Oriental shaft. So far about twenty persons are known to have been injured, four of them seriously. Ten men are reported missing and every effort is being made to resque them.—A.P.

THE SURAT COLLEGE.

APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Feb. 24.

The Executive Committee of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, deserves hearty congratulations of the people of Gujarat in general and of Surat in particular on the unexceptionable choice they have made of the principal of the M. T. B. Arts College, Surat, after the retirement of its present distinguished Principal, Prof Rajavade. Since communal jealousies and petti-minded provincial pin-pricks had penetrated even into the heart of the educational institution the bark of the College was in danger of foundering on the shoals of internal dissensions. Thanks, however, to the efforts of the sober element the crisis has been tided over and reason and better counsels dominated over passing provincial considerations. The workers seem to realize at the eleventh hour that an educational institution is no arena for communal combats and the choice of Mr. D. R. Gadgil, B.A. (Cantab.), M.Litt., at present working as Assistant Finance Secretary to the Government of Bombay, has been greeted universally. Mr. Gargil has choosen to work at a great sacrifice accepting a much smaller salary than what he draws as a Government officer and has pledged to serve the society for full term of twenty years. As proved by his recent publication of the "Indnstrial Evolution in India" published by the Oxford University Press, Mr. Gadgil is eminently qualified to occupy the post of Professor of History and Economics in the Surat College and is bound to bring reputation and prestige to the College by his abilities and work. The educated public opinion, as I have ascertained, has been fully satisfied with the choice.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Municipal elections have resulted in the return of an overwhelmingly large number of Nationalists to the Surat Municipality. The Councillors have elected by a majority, Dr. Dikshit, the President of the superseded Municipality, which indicates once more the triumph of public opinion against bureaucratic *jo-hukum*.

BACKSLIDING OF INDEPENDENTS.

MR. JINNAH'S "MISTAKE."

THE RAILWAY VOTE.

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

Mendicancy was resurrected in the Assembly to-day, thanks to the desertion of the popular cause by the Independents. The recent developments in political circles had prepared us all for it. But perhaps Mr. Jinnah let the cat out of the bag more frankly on the floor of the House than in the Lobby discussions. Government did not, however, have an easy time of it throughout. It lost two divisions as against the Swarajists' one. Pundit Motilal Nehru in moving the rejection of the entire vote for the Railway Board made out a forceful case. Here was the Railway Board which was not responsible to the House. Why should they then vote for the establishment expenses, when the salaries of high officers were non-votable. Then again he could not treat Railways as a commercial proposition as his Independent friend had wanted him to do. Railways were the biggest political machine they were introducing in India to fasten the control over the destinies of India. Their policy hitherto had been to help the foreign trader against the indigenous trader. Though three-quarters of a century had passed Indianisation had not yet begun. The Lee Concessions were to be granted to Railway officers for no rhyme or reason. The Stores Policy was open to serious objection. The Locomotive Industry had been destroyed and though Government had voted for steel protection two big Railways, the East India and the Bengal Nagpur, had sent orders for Continental steel. This picture was to illustrate how the irresponsible Railway administration had worked havoc so far India's best interests were concerned. Could they vote for a central authority administering such Railways? These questions were all addressed not to the treasury benches, the rise and fall in whose barometer, Pundit said, left him unmoved; but to that hitherto friendly quarter to which the centre of disturbance had now shifted.

OFFICIAL REVOLUTIONARIES.

Sir Charles Innes, sure of his majority, because of Independents' support let out his inward feeling on the subject because he knows that it would not disturb the mandate issued by officials and Independents. He called Pundit's motion as asking them to enact a *farce* and told Pundit that if he meant it, he should get back to Allahabad, raise an army of Swarajists and fight it out with the Commander-in-Chief. No challenge could have been more brutally thrown. Mr. Chamanlal took it up and told the Commerce Member that Government benches by his remarks had clearly proved themselves to be a set of revolutionaries, who were encouraging anarchists to fight. They will have it then, added Mr. Goswami. Mr. Chamanlal felt Sir Charles Innes had talked through his hat. Mr. Moir, the hero of die-hards in the Assembly, threatened the adverse effect of Pundit Motilal's motion on "Home" opinion. Mr. Ranga Iyer gave it back to the Commerce Member. He mercilessly exposed the basis of the British Rule and showed that Sir Charles Innes' opposition was because he wanted to take Railways out of effective purview of the Legislature. By pitting unconstitutional militarism against constitutional forces Sir Charles Innes had tried to kill constitutionalism in the country and divide it into two forces, one headed by the bureaucratic Commander-in-Chief and the other by the leader of the anarchists. Sir Charles looked perturbed at having raised this storm and explained that he was referring only to "logical consequences." This logic had apparently produced a great effect on Mr. Jinnah's mind, who pleaded that Sir Charles Innes' question required an answer and they were not prepared to-day to take their obstruction to logical conclusion. "You did it last year", reminded Pundit Motilal. Indeed it was surprising to find Mr. Jinnah who rode such a high horse last year now tumbling down and challenging the principle enumerated by Pundit Motilal of the refusal of supplies before redress of grievance, which he himself had so loudly proclaimed in the Assembly last year. His explanation was "I committed a mistake last year", "you might be committing another now", came the warning from Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and the House fully enjoyed it. Mr. Patel in an effective rejoinder showed that "Civil Disobedience" was still their objective. Mr. Pal wasted his breath (and it was a considerable waste because he is the loudest speaker in the House) in trying to raise personal issues. Then came the hour of voting and the Independents sided with Government and helped it through by a majority of twenty-four.

GOVERNMENT'S DEFEAT.

Here ended Government's easy path. It became now full of thorns and Government had a bad time of it. Mr. Patel attacked the enormously growing staff of the Railway Board. Mr. Ramchandra Rao and Mr. Rangachariar supported him and despite the lame explanations given by Government, the motion was carried by a majority of eighteen. This reduction was substantial, being about one-tenth of the whole demand. Next followed the motion for vote of censure on Government for not having appointed an Indian member to the Railway Board. Sir Basil Blackett held out the hope that as soon as Mr. Sim retired the Railway Financial Commissioner might be an Indian. Sir Purushotamdas considered this sympathetic, but was not altogether satisfied with it. Mr. Jinnah thinking that the threat of majority might extract from Government a favourable assurance asked whether the next vacancy would go to an Indian. He miscalculated, because Government was inflexible. Sir Charles Innes told him that so far as "technical" members of the Board were concerned, he could give no such assurance, while as far Financial Commissioner, Sir Basil Blackett had unfolded Government's intention. This being an eminently unsatisfactory pledge Government sustained another defeat by a majority of eighteen. Thus ended a day which would rank as another landmark in the constitutional history of India. It would record that the Independents, who accepted a vital principle twelve months ago disowned it only a year after, and the popular cause, for their decision, received a serious setback.

DELHI, Feb. 25.

The following is in continuation of Wednesday's procedings in the Legislative Assembly:—

Mr. Patel continuing said that when the Budget was discussed last year Mr. Jinnah joined the Swarajists in throwing out the demands for grants under heads Customs, Salt, Income-tax and Opium, but now he said that the Railway Budget must be separately treated and at the same time held out a promise that he would do something in the matter of general administration. What that something was Mr. Patel could not understand. "My friend, Mr. Jinnah, does not know what to do. He is puzzled. I am not surprised. Even last year he was against this obstructionist policy. Somehow or other, he was taken to the slaughter-house (loud laughter) as he said at that time. But now he tried to escape from that situation. But the Nationalist Party by its very constitution and programme is bound to a policy of obstruction in case Government does not give a satisfactory response to the rational demand made through the Legislative Assembly. The Nationalist Party waited for a reasonable time and when the demands for grants came, they had to launch on a policy of obstruction. That was the rule of the Nationalist Party and that rule holds good even to-day and the case for throwing out the Budget is ten times stronger than it was last year."

Mr. Jinnah: But it is not correct to say that that rule holds good even to-day. Let it not be forgotten that the rules of the Nationalist Party have recently been revised so that the Independents and Swarajists are free to decide as they please unless there is an agreement between them.

Mr. Patel: I quite agree that there is the revised rule. You changed the rule in order to get out of its operation, but I still affirm that we are bound in honour to go by the original agreement. The Government have not given any response to our national demand. I wonder how any member from Bengal with any conscience can vote against this motion of Pandit Motilal.

Mr. Pal: I would follow your conscience.

Mr. Patel: I shall just quote you, my friend. Mr. Pal speaking on the Budget last time said that there was extreme unreasonableness on the part of Government and equally extreme unreasonableness on the part of the Nationalists.

Mr. Pal: Not on the Railway Budget.

Mr. Patel: I want to know if Government has become less unreasonable. Don't you know that several Bengalees have been brought under Regulation and Ordinance. I admire my friend, Mr. Jinnah, who admits that he made a mistake and now wants to rectify it. But I cannot understand Mr. Pal. I say you cannot make a distinction between the Railway Administration and the administration of the other departments of Government.

SURRENDERING JUDGMENT.

Mr. Jinnah: I surrendered my judgment when I joined that Party.

Mr. Patel: And Mr. Jinnah belongs to the Independent Party without surrendering his conscience (applause) and now he is the leader of the Independent Party to surrender his judgment (cries of no, no). Yes, you have made this a Party question, whereas my leader Pandit Motilal is even prepared to release us from the obligation.

Mr. Jinnah: Mr. Patel knows perfectly well that the Independent Party cannot make any question a Party question unless there is a clear majority for it and on this we have had the majority.

Mr. Patel: All the same Mr. Jinnah was able to surrender his judgment last year and now he would not surrender and therefore wants to separate from the Swarajists. Very good of him. If you are really a member of the Nationalist Party you must vote for Pandit Motilal's motion. To come to the main point Government have been guilty of several acts of omission and commission. They have treated resolution after resolution of the Assembly with contempt. The internal part of the Convention about the Railways is that an Indian must be appointed on the Railway Board and Government have not appointed one. If there was a case for throwing out demands for grants last year it exists ten times stronger now. I would obstruct Government at every stage and throw out every demand not only of the Railways but of all departments of Government and finally throw out all bills and resolutions of Government and compel it to resort to certification and show to the whole world that Government is being carried on not with the consent of the people of this country but against their consent. This persistent coming into grips with the Government by the Swarajists day after day and session after session will make people ready for non-payment of taxes and civil disobedience. That is the only policy of bringing round this bureaucracy.

Mr. Jinnah:—What direct action do you propose?

Mr. Patel: The rejection of the Budget must necessarily lead to a mass movement. It is the first stage in that direction. The great struggle is coming and we Swarajists are rejecting this item as the first stage of that struggle. (Hear, hear.)

A TURN.

Mr. Pal regretted the turn the debate had taken and thought that Government must be exceedingly comfortable at present (laughter) at seeing both wings of the Nationalist Party standing in opposition to each other. He also regretted the irrelevant references to party correspondence which had not been published and which was meant to be confidential. What the Independents wanted was that they must work with reason and conscience and not to be tied to chariot wheels of the Swaraj Party. It had been said that grievances must be redressed before supplies were given. On the Railway Board there was not a single member who was a responsible member of Government. They were all subordinate servants. No member of the permanent Civil Service in England would be refused his salaries on the ground that the foreign Minister had administered wrong. . ."

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar: Does my friend not know that the Chief Commissioner's salary is non-votable?

Mr. Pal: Yes, I know that and that is why we want to get the right of vote on these items as well. We do want greater representation of Indian talent on the Railway Board. But the issue here is not whether we are to have a Railway Board or not. (Cries of Oh, oh). We want to proceed constitutionally from precedent to precedent and create conventions so that it would be difficult for the Viceroy to certify and bill rejected by this House. I have been asked why I did not vote for the rejection of expenditure under head Customs on the last budget occasion. You will remember I then said that "for goodness sake let us throw out one item only."

Pandit Motilal: What became of your conscience then?

Mr. Pal: My conscience is in my keeping in the morning, in the midday and at night also (loud laughter and prolonger applause) whether in Delhi or in Calcutta or even in Simla. My conscience was in my keeping last time in Delhi and from the June session at Simla. I ask where was the consistency of Mr. Patel and his party when they bridged between the opposition and Sir Charles Innes over the Tata' steel industries protection bill (laughter and applause). Where was their consistency when the supplementary demands were sanctioned?

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: The Swaraj party as such never participated in any debate on supplementary demands.

Mr. Pal: The expression "as such" like charity covers a multitude of sins (laughter).

Pandit Motilal: No member of the Swaraj party either as such or as something else took part in the voting on any supplementary demands. . ."

Mr. Pal: I consider the steel protection bill as a money bill and you voted for it.

Pandit Motilal: Don't dabble in law.

Mr. Pal: I will dabble not in law but in politics. Now, Sir, I shall not introduce any more heat. We have had enough of it (laughter) I am prepared to embarrass Government if that embarrassment will lead to my goal. This embarrassment will not lead us to our goal. It will not weaken the position of Government. It will only weaken our position, the position of non-officials and the people.

The motion of Pandit Motilal Nehru was put and lost forty-one voting for it and sixty-six against it. The result was received with loud cheers and amidst cries of 'shame' from Swarajist benches.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Assembly met after lunch the discussion was resumed on the detailed demands for grants. Mr. Patel moved for the reduction of demand under the Railway Board by seventy-seven thousand rupees. He explained that the Swarajists had their fight on the general question; they were defeated, but now through these reductions they would fight Government inch by inch. (Laughter.) The Swaraj Party proposed to fight the Government wherever they found them going wrong: hence he moved the reduction of this item by 77,000 rupees: he considered that the Railway Board was extravagant because they had provided for two lakhs more than last year in spite of the fact that on account of the decentralisation which was proceeding, more than half of the work of the Railway Board had been reduced. He explained how he had pitched upon this figure of 77,000 and referred to the fact that in the non-voted item they had provided for nearly fifty thousand rupees more as the pay of the five directors.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao who had tabled an amendment for reducing the Railway Board's demands by only fifty thousand supported the motion of Mr. Patel. He understood from the newspapers that Government was going to appoint a director of finance in the Railway Board. Mr. Rao asked what was the necessity for this post when there was already a financial commissioner.

PROGRESS TOWARDS TAIL.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta feared that the Government of India was progressing in the direction of tail. The Aeworth Committee had suggested that there should be only twelve officers in the Railway Board whereas there were twenty-nine officers.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan and Lala Dunichand supported the motion of Mr. Patel.

Mr. Sim, Financial Commissioner, said that the work of the Railway Board had greatly increased during the last few months; besides the work of decentralisation there was the difficulty of answering in the Assembly questions of small details connected with the Railway administration. In order to prepare answers to the non-official members, the Railway Board had to increase the establishments; moreover the Financial Commissioner had to often tour as extensively as possible and settle with the Railway agents and managers on minor questions of policy. Moreover most of the important posts on the Railway Board were created only last year. As regards the post of the Director of Finance they had put that figure, but the appointment would not be made until the Standing Finance Committee approved of it.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas asked why the post should not be filled after obtaining the sanction of the Standing Finance Committee. He further asked how much reduction in expenditure would be made if the Assembly reduced the number of questions on Railway matters.

Mr. Sim: "That would depend entirely upon the extent to which the curiosity of this House is reduced."

Sir Purushottamdas: "We the non-official members of the Assembly shall reduce the number of questions as soon as we get ourselves accustomed to the details of your figures. But beyond this it is impossible to give any undertaking."

Mr. Hindley explained that the Assembly could not expect the Railway Board to carry out the great task of renovating the railways and effecting improvements with a reduced staff. The Ackworth Committee had not considered as to how the directors in the railway board were to carry on their work. It was difficult to carry on the work without junior and senior technical staff. They had already taken over the East Indian Railway under state control and now the G. I. P. was shortly to be taken over. They could not do all this without increasing their staff. Mr. Sim had to tour in several places in order to carry out the decentralisation work.

Mr. Neogy said that last year the budget had provided for one assistant director and now it had provided of four assistant directors.

Mr. Rangachariar supporting the demand for reduction said it would not do any harm if this reduction was made. Sir Charles Innes explained that there were three assistant secretaries last year and that their designation had been converted into assistant directors and they had added one more assistant director. That was why there were four assistant directors now.

Mr. Rama Iyengar supported the demand for reduction.

The motion of Mr. Patel was pressed to a division and carried forty-nine voting for and forty-one against it.

CENSURE MOTION.

Lively discussion then ensued on the motion of Mr. V. N. Mutalik for the reduction of the Railway Board's demand by one hundred rupees as a vote of censure on Government for not appointing an Indian Member on the Railway Board in spite of the promise made that one would be appointed as early as possible. Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar emphasised that the absence of an Indian on the Board was responsible for the Railways being run more as a help to the foreign capitalist in India than as a convenience to Indians and for the continuation of racial distinctions in every respect.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that when the Viceroy's Executive Council had three Indians good, bad or indifferent there must be one Indian at least as member on the Railway Board and he quoted the opinion expressed in the Acworth Committee's report. Sir Charles Innes said that in the convention there was no question whatsoever for the appointment of an Indian.

In the debate on that convention the question was raised and he (Sir Charles Innes) said that it would take some time before an Indian with the requisite standard and experience was appointed. He adhered to the proposition that the Railway Board was a board with technical work. If they took in men say with commercial experience and not one with knowledge of the railway technical work then there would be no work for him. The railway services were on the whole being Indianised at the rate of forty per cent. during the last three years and now under the Lee Report, the percentage of Indianisation would be seventy-five. In twenty years time the railways would be practically Indianised and Sir Charles Innes asked the House to be patient.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggested that an Indian should be taken to work with Mr. Sim, the Financial Commissioner so that when Mr. Sim left the post that Indian might be appointed in his place.

Sir Basil Blackett said that Mr. Sim was the watch dog of the Railway finance and when Mr. Sim would leave the post there would be an opportunity of considering the possibility of obtaining an Indian as member of the Board and as Financial Commissioner. Whatever might be their grievances against Government, this was not the case in which they must make a cut, for the restoration would become inevitable. This Assembly must arrive at a position when, as Mr. Pal said, certification would become unconstitutional. Sir Purshothamdas Thakurdas supported the appointment of an Indian on the Railway Board.

MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Jinnah said that the motion was of serious import. It was a vote of censure. He wanted an assurance from Sir Charles Innes that the next vacancy on the Railway Board would be filled by an Indian.

Pandit Motilal said that while Sir Basil Blackett's speech had considerable effect on Sir Purshotamdas, it had left a lingering doubt in Mr. Jinnah's mind. The Swaraj Party was unmoved by official frowns or smiles. His party which was in a minority having been defeated on a bigger motion would risk that minority again on this vote of censure on a smaller motion.

Sir Charles Innes said that his statement of September last that so far as technical members of Railway Board were concerned he could give no assurance about the selection of an Indian to the next vacancy held good. So far as the Financial Commissioner was concerned, the recommendation would be in the hands of Sir Basil Blackett when Mr. Sim left that post the Finance Member had told them that the question of appointing an Indian Financial Commissioner as member of the Railway Board would be carefully considered. He could not say more.

The censure motion for a reduction of Rs. 100 was put and carried by 58 votes against 40.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

The following is the division list on Mr. Patel's motion to reduce Rs. 77,000 under head "Railway Board":—

Ayes:—59, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. Patel, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. B. C. Pal, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. W. M. Hussanally, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. K. K. Acharya, Mr. Duraiswamy Aiyangar, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Rama Iyengar, Dr. S. A. K. Jeelani, Maulvi Syed Murtaza, Mr. K. K. Nambiyar, Dr. K. G. Lohokare, Mr. D. V. Belvi, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Goswami, Mr. S. C Ghose, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Maulvi Kazim Ali, Mr. Jajodia, Mr. Shambhu Dayal Misra, Mr. Abhyankar, Seth Govind Das, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Lala Hans Raj, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Duni Chand, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. Ambica Prasad Sinha, Mr. Shyama Charan, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Dr. Kishan Lal Nehru, Mr. Chaman Lall, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Maulvi Muhammad Shafee, Mr. H. P. Pal, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Narain Das, Pundit Harkaran Nath Misra, Sheikh Mushir Hussain Kidwai, Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub, Mr. Sadiq Hasan, Mr. K. K. Chanda, Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan, and Lala Piyare Lal.

Noes:—41: Sir Gordon Fraser, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, Mr. W. S. J. Willson, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Moir, Sardar B. A. Dalal, Mr. Webb, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Sykes, Col. Crawford, Mr. Sastri, Mr. M. L. Makan, Prince Akram Hussain, Maulvi Abul Kasem, Mr. Abdul Mumin, Mr. Fleming, Mr. M. C. Naidu, Mr. McCallum, Mr. P. A. Willson, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Denys Bray, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Clow, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Sim, Professor Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burdon, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Saiyid Muhammad Ismail, Maulvi Badi-Uz-Zaman, Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Raj Narayan and Mr. Hindley.

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CARNAC BUNDER : : : : : BOMBAY 3.

HINDUISM AND EXCLUSIVENESS.

(Continued from page 8.)

tinuing to ill-treat them even when they imbibe good habits and customs, and rise in the scale of culture? Will it be right on our part to forget that the very theme of the Hindu Social system is culture? We should not close our eyes to the past history of Hindu Society which assimilated into its mighty body millions of alien peoples, whom the Aryans hated and dreaded as pest, whose very presence was inauspicious, and touch was defiling. The Indo-Aryans never exterminated the aboriginal tribes as did the European colonists in Australia, New Zealand, Pacific Islands, America and many other places. On the othe rhand, they tried to absorb all in their grand social scheme which was not fossilised and hide-bound as at present. Hence it was that many of those ancient people mentioned in the Vedas and other old scriptures,—Dasas and Dasyns, Rakshasas and Daityas were fully assimilated. The only condition was that all had to imbibe Aryan culture, and remodel their habits and conduct according to the Aryan scheme of life.

The process of absorption went on unabated. India conquered many of her conquerors by the potent influence of her culture. And the Parthians, the Scythians, the Huns, the Mogals and other alien tribes came to be included into Hindu Society, and many of these were given the status not only of lower castes but also that of the higher, particularly of the Kshatriya caste. As Swami Vivekananda observes: 'Born aliens have been converted in the past by crowds, and the process is still going on. In my opinion, this statement not only applies to aboriginal tribes, to outlying nations, and to almost all our conquerors before the Mohammedan conquest, but also to all those castes who find a special origin in the Puranas. I hold that they have been aliens thus adopted". This we can understand by opening our eyes to incontrovertible facts of history, evident particularly in the borderlands of India, such as Assia, Nepal and other Himalayan regions. A little unbiassed study of history is sure to bring home to us the great truth that Hinduism was never completely exclusive in the past. Nay, it freely opened its doors to many of the alien ethnic groups in case they satisfied the test of culture.

What again did the galaxy of the Vaishnavite reformers—Ramananda, Kabir, Chaitanya and other great souls—try to accomplish? They judged men by their purity and God-love and recognised that even a Chandala or outcaste who had true devotion to the Lord was to be regarded as a Brahmin. And they flung open the doors of their religion of Love to all, to the high caste and the low-caste, to the Hindu and the non-Hindu, to the Aryan and the non-Aryan alike. Many great souls, ordinarily looked upon as low because of their birth, came to be acknowledged as saints and are worshipped even to-day by their orthodox Brahmin followers and admirers.

This process of absorption has been going on even in the present age. People who as a matter of fact are outside the pale of Hindu Society are gradually coming to form its integral parts. There are ethnic groups who are slowly and steadily giving up unclean habits and customs, and are silently imbibing Hindu ideas and code of conduct. They are rising in the scale of culture and are coming to be regarded as Hindus by their neighbours. This is the spirit of the old Varnashrama Dharma, and it is still working in Hindu Society, in spite of what the so-called orthodox might say to the contrary. Some of the Western students of Hindu Sociology recognised this fact quite clearly. Sir George Campbell observed in the Administration Report of Bengal that it was a great mistake to suppose that the Hindu religion was not poselytising. He declared that the Hindu System of caste found room for any number of outsiders, and so long as people did not interfere with the existing castes, they might form a new caste and call themselves Hindus. It is the recognition of this fact again that made Sir Alfred Lyall remark that Hinduism was not a non-missionary religion. It was one which every year made more converts than were made by the other religious of India put together. The Hindu religion has been carrying on slow but sure mass conversions since the very dawn of its history. When we see facts with our eyes wide open we cannot but accept that, although Hinduism is not militant, it stands for inclusiveness and absorption.

Different religions practise different forms of exclusiveness. Hinduism, too, has its own form of narrowness. But side by side with it there has always existed the spirit of inclusion and assimilation. There can be no gainsaying that for the sake of the preservation of their culture the Hindus had to adopt some stringent social rules in the past. But these restrictions have now become their bondage to a great extent, and are responsible for many of their national ills and calamities. Now for the sake of self-preservation again we have to put the greatest stress on the all-inclusive spirit, and this has been the true spirit of the Vedic religion throughout the course of its long and eventful history.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

In the share market jutes opened steady, but rates eased off slightly on profit taking for the speculative stocks and though little outside support was forthcoming for the hundred rupee shares there were very few sellers about. The following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—6 per cent bonds 1927, 101, do 1930 102,, do 1931 102/6.

Jutes:—Albion 490, Auckland 305, Birla 9/12 Cuve 46/12, Delta 531, Howrah 46/8, India 235, Kamarhatty 610, Kinnison 1043, Lothian 467/8, National 32/0, Orient 223, Presidency 8/12, Reliance 63/12.

Coals:—Bansjorah 12, Burra Dhemo 4/10, Ghusick and Muslia 17/6, Marine A 9/12, North Damuda 8/4, Seebpore 31, Union 20.

Tea Companies:—Belvachi 23/12, Bishnauth 32/4, Dimakusi 23, Hasimara 39/4, Rajnagor 122.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A.P

KHOST REBELLION.

TWO MONGOL LEADERS FLEE.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 24.

In connection with the Khost rebellion, the Afghan army about ten days ago attacked Mongols in heavy snow and inflicted severe punishment. Two prominent Mongol leaders and their families fled and have taken refuge beyond the British Border.

NEW SILVER COIN IN AFGHANISTAN

News from Kabul states that the Afghan Government is introducing a new silver coin from 21st March (The Nauroz). The new coinage will be called "Amania" derived from Amanulla, the present Amir. It will be a silver coin approximately of the same value of a Kabul rupee. A half amania and also small nickel coins will also be produced. Manufacturing stamps have been procured from Europe, the necessary silver has been purchased in India through a German firm and the nickel through Italians. Old coins are all being called in in and will be melted down.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S., to continue to act as Political Agent, Savantvadi, vice Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Political Agent, Savantvadi, vice Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S., reverting as Assistant Collector, Belgaum, or pending further orders.

Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, District Judge, Surat, to hold enquiries into Municipal Election cases generally in that District.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, is granted leave on average pay for three months and twenty-eight days and on half average pay for two days from the 27th May 1925, and is permitted to prefix to it the Easter holidays and the Summer Vacation of the District Court of Ahmednagar.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is granted leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for ten months from the 1st March 1925, or date of relief.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, is granted leave on average pay for five months and on half average pay for two months and a half from the 18th March 1925 or the date of relief.

Mr. J. M. Sladen, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Nasik, vice Mr. C. A. Beyts, O.B.S., I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., on return to duty to act as Collector of the Panch Mahals, vice Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson, Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, is granted, with effect from 2nd March 1925, or from the date of relief, leave on average pay for five months and eight days and on half average pay for one month and twenty-two days.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay during the period of absence on leave of Mr. J. C. Ker, C.I.E., I.C.S., with effect from the date on which Mr. Ker goes on leave.

Mr. D. G. Sowani, Special Assistant to the Land Manager, Development Directorate, is appointed as Personal Assistant to the Salsette Development Officer, for a period of three years with effect from the 7th February 1925, vice Mr. D.S. Modak.

Mr. P. H. Diwan, Assistant Development Officer, should in addition to his own duties, be District Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban District, with effect from the 7th February, 1925, vice Mr. D. S. Modak.

Mr. H. A. Elgee, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, is granted, with effect from the 20th April 1925, or date of relief, leave on average pay for two months and twenty-nine days.

Mr. C. G. Croudace, Executive Engineer-in-charge, Quarry Section of the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, is granted leave on average pay for two months and sixteen days and on half average pay for four months and twelve days, with effect from the 9th May, 1925, or date of relief.

Mr. P. R. Awati, Professor of Zoology, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, is granted with effect from 20th June 1925 leave on average pay for four months and twenty-two days combined with leave on half average pay for five days with permission to prefix the summer vacation of 1925 to the leave.

Mr. H. Hamill, Officiating Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, is granted with effect from 20th June 1925, leave on average pay for four months and two days combined with study leave for seven months and sixteen days with permission to prefix the summer vacation of 1925 to the leave.

Miss M. Newland, Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Dharwar, and doing duty as Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Poona, to do duty as Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay Division and Central Division, during the absence on leave of Miss H. E. Payne or pending futher orders.

Mr. K. R. Jeurkar to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, pending further orders.

Mr. D. D. Tasker, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Nasik, to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector, Nasik, pending further orders.

Mr. G. B. Soparkar, Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government, is granted study leave for a period of five months in addition to leave on average pay for five months with effect from the 1st April 1925 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. T. M. Vakil, M.B., B.S., B.M.S., has been granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from 5th February, 1925.

Mr. B. C. Vachrajani, L.M. & S., B.M.S., has been appointed Medical Officer, Thar Parkar, with effect from 5th February 1925.

Mr. A. E. Sharp, B.Sc. (St. Andrews) A.M.Inst.C.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Poona Water Works District, vice Mr. R. A. Collett Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave or until further orders.

The following appointments are made from 20th June 1925 pending further orders:—

Mr. A. C. Farran, Professor of History, and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, to officiate as Principal, Deccan College, Poona, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. G. Rawlinson.

Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, Professor of History and Political Economy, Deccan College Poona, to do duty as Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, vice Mr. A. C. Farran.

Mr. V. B. Divatia, Professor of Physics, Gujarat College Ahmedabad, to officiate as Principal of the sace College, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Hamill.

Mr. R. N. Welinker, Officiating Professor of English, Karnatak College, Dharwar, to officiate as Professor of English, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, during the absence on leave, of Mr. H. Hamill.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The first Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Radio Club was held at the Club on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.

In the unavoidable absence of the President Sir Lawless Hepper and the Vice-President Mr. F. W. Wilson, the chair was taken by Mr. F.F. Rosher.

The Chairman announced the re-election for the current year of Sir Lawless Hepper as President and Mr. F. W. Wilson as Vice-President.

The Balloting Box for the Committee for 1925 was then opened and the Scrutineers announced that the voting was unanimously in favour of the following:—Dr. A. F. Moos, V. A. Dhabolkar, J. C. Hawkhead, C. Robinson, Joseph Raymond, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, E. J. M. Hudson, F. E. Rosher, H. H. Sawyer and N. V. Mandlik, who were there upon declared duly elected.

In presenting the annual accounts the Chairman congratulated the members on the satisfactory results of th Club's first year's working and considered they might now regard the future of the Club as assured. The present membership was 306, but he anticipated that as the advantages which the Club offered to members became more widely known many residents of Bombay would be glad to avail themselves of them.

He formally moved that the Club's accounts at December 31st 1924, as audited by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., be approved and adopted. The resolution was unanimously carried.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., were re-elected Auditors for the current year.

Votes of thanks were then unanimously passed to Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. for acting as honorary auditors for the past year, to the past and present honorary Secretaries for their voluntary services, to Messrs. Reuters Limited for their news bulletins, to the Honorary Solicitors Messrs. Craggie Blunt and Caroe and those ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly contributed to the Club's Broadcasting programmes.

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BURNT IN ENGINE.

DEATH OF A LABOURER.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Shivnatu Dubtai (40) a Hindu, who was burnt in an engine of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. at Sewri on the 20th and died on Tuesday afternoon.

Christee Dina, an engine driver in the Asiatic Petroleum Co. said the deceased was a labourer in the engine room. On the 20th inst. he had come to work. At 11-30 a.m. he was cleaning round the bottom of the oil engine. Witness was about to recharge the engine with kerosine oil and told the deceased to move away as he (witness) was pouring oil. A lamp attached to the engine was burning at the time when suddenly it flared up and the flames came near his (witness') fingers. Witness lost balance and fell down. Witness then saw the deceased running out of the engine room with his clothes in flames. People came and put out the fire by pouring water. He was sent to the hospital.

To the Court:—I did not put out the lamp before beginning to pour the oil in because that has been the practice. I had no orders that I should put out the light before recharging the oil tank.

Medical evidence showed that the deceased had extensive burns involving the whole body and face. Death was due to shock following extensive burns.

The jury returned a verdict of death by shock following extensive burns. The circumstances appearing in the evidence show that the engine driver who was filling the oil was careless in doing his work. The jury was of opinion that supervision at the process of filling the engine was defective.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

Assam, 23rd Feb. 1925:—The outturn of cotton, mustard, sugarcane and prospects of spring rice and tea are normal.

Bengal, Week ending 18th Feb:—During the week light and scattered showers fell in a number of places especially in the parts of West and East Bengal. Ploughing of lands for jute, paddy and til is processing under favourable conditions and sowing has commenced in some districts. Harvesting of early spring crops and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Transplantation of summer rice is in a well advanced state and prospects of standing crops are generally fair.

Bihar and Orissa, 20th Feb:—There is no change since last week.

United Provinces, week ending 14th Feb:—Rohilkhand circle: Weather remained clear except on the 14th instant when it was cloudy. Sowing of cane has started. Bels are about to finish work. Prospects of wheat crop are very poor. The western winds are blowing very hard and doing a lot of damage to the standing rabi crops.

Punjab, week ending 16th Feb:—There was light rainfall in the parts of all the reporting districts except those in the Southeast. More rain is badly wanted.—P.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

EXEMPTION TO INDIAN STUDENTS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Convocation of the University of Oxford held on October 28th last added a new clause exempting from Responsions:—

"Any person who has obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science at an Indian University approved by the Hebdomadal Council, provided that his course at his Indian University included the study of English and of one of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali, Classical Chinese."

This clause is now in force.

A graduate of an Indian University, under the new clause, will be eligible for exemption from Responsions, provided his course of study has included English and one Classical Oriental language. A student so exempted will of course be required to take the full three years course leading to a Pass or Honours Degree at Oxford, unless his qualifications render him eligible for recognition as a Junior or Senior student, in which case, in addition to his exemption from Responsions, he would be entitled to exemption from the first year course.

The exemption now granted will prove of real value to Indian students generally, and will tend to remedy any hardship caused by the recent Statutes governing the grant of Senior or Junior Status. But it must at the same time be noted that many Colleges as well as the non-collegiate body at Oxford are most reluctant to admit students who do not possess a knowledge of Latin or French. It will be difficult for Indian students to obtain an offer of admission unless they can show this knowledge of Latin or French, preferably by passing the Oxford or Cambridge Local School Certificate Examination.

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INDIANS IN AFRICA.

NEW COLOUR BILL

MR. C. F. ANDREWS' STATEMENT.

Mr. C. F. Andrews was interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India in regard to:

1. The recent announcement of the Viceroy of the deputation of an Indian officer to Kenya for inspection of suitable sites for Indians in the lowlands, and
2. The new Colour Bill proposed to be enacted in South Africa, the first reading of which was recently taken up in the South African Parliament.

In regard to the reference in the Viceroy's speech to the deputation of an Indian officer to Kenya, Mr. Andrews said:

The Government of India are clearly determined to send out an Indian officer of high authority to East Africa in order to inspect a part of the country which is supposed to be suitable for Indian colonization. It is proposed at the Colonial Office that if such an area in East Africa can be found, it will be regarded in India itself as compensation for the wrong already done in closing the high lands.

INDIANS' LEGAL RIGHTS.

Q. What is your main objection to the above scheme?

A. My main objection is this, that it in no way can be a compensation for the wrong that has been done because the Indian claim has never been a claim for grants of free lands taken from the natives, such as those already alienated to the white race in Kenya. The Indian claim has simply been this, that the right of sale and purchase of land in Kenya shall be open to Indians in exactly the same way that it is open to the white race, i.e., the Indians claim the legal right of purchase and sale of land on an equal racial basis. They do not ask for any free gifts of land, which must necessarily be taken away from the Africans. They only ask for the same legal rights as other people.

Q. Why do you object to Indians and Europeans receiving free gifts of lands from the Crown?

A. I object to it, and have always objected to it, because the area of good agricultural land in Kenya is very small. This small area should be kept for the natives themselves. The free gift of some 12,000 sq. miles of good agricultural land to the Europeans in the highlands has already resulted in the confinement of the native Africans to their reserved lands, which have become too small for their livelihood. This confinement has resulted in forcing the Africans themselves out of this reserved territory in order to become the hired labourers of the whites. The white settlers themselves are glad that this has happened, because they wish the Africans not to cultivate their own lands but to be hired labourers. If the Indian Government accepts a large slice of territory in the low lands, it will still further reduce the land available for the African. And the reserved land, as I have said is already too small and too confined for their future growth and expansion. Therefore, to take away and give to Indians a new territory in the lowlands would reduce the Africans still further to the low status of hired labourers instead of that of farmers tilling their own soil. Beyond this, of course, the vital, rooted objection to any such acceptance of territory on the part of India is that this very acceptance would necessarily imply segregation from the whites and the policy of white exclusiveness in every other respect. It would imply the racial inferiority of the Indian.

Q. Why do you wish then the Government of India to have nothing to do with such a policy?

A. I have already stated the two main reasons:

1. It would be unfair to the natives.
2. It would be tantamount to India consenting to the principle of racial segregation and racial inferiority.

INDIA: THE FRIEND OF THE OPPRESSED.

Besides these there is a supremely important reason. India ought in every way to stand faithfully, truthfully and righteously for the Paramount Interest of the Natives. India has been oppressed by foreign rules herself. She ought therefore, to be the very last to turn round and to seek to oppress others. If India can stand out to-day in the East as the friend and helper of oppressed people, she will win love and affection. But if, (God forbid) she herself enters into the Western policy of greed and grab, for Imperial possessions, she will at once lose the right of being the champion of subject races and will be regarded instead as the oppressor.

Q. Do you think that the East African Indians have fatally compromised their position at the special session of the East African Congress at Nairobi over which Mr. Abdul Wahid presided?

A. I do not even know who Mr. Abdul Wahid is! This one fact should surely prove how unrepresentative that special session of the Congress really was. I learn from much correspondence about it that the conclusions of the special sessions of the Congress will soon be laid on one side and a true and representative Congress will be held.

Q. What opinions have you formed after reading the Viceroy's reply to the deputation on the South African question?

A. I think his quotations from General Smuts' speeches, i.e., the answers of General Smuts to Mahatma Gandhi and to the Imperial Conference, both convincingly prove that the present action of the South African Union is altogether unrighteous. It was a great thing to get these two quotations referred to and broadcasted over the whole world by the Viceroy's speech. His pointed reference also to the fact that Europeans in India sided in this matter with Indians and that every representative body of Indian opinion, including the Indian States, was unanimous on this question must also have carried great weight in every country abroad and have done much to focus world opinion against the South African Union's unjust action. These are no slight gains at the present time, because, unfortunately, it is not Indian opinion which counts for anything in South Africa, but only world opinion. Mr. Gokhale also felt this in 1913, and when he was seriously ill with fever in Delhi, he called me especially to his bedside to ask me to go to Calcutta in order to get the support of European opinion on the side of India in the passive resistance struggle. Looking back after nearly twelve years, I can see how wise he was and how the real turning point in the success of the South African struggle at that time came when world opinion steadiliy concentrated itself on the side of India against South Africa. I have said that this is unfortunate, and I mean it. For, it is after all a humiliating position for India really and practically to carry no weight at all by herself or by her own actions, but to be obliged to rely at every turn on public opinion outside India.

WE HAVE TO STOOP TO CONQUER.

When we get Swaraj it is clear that this will no longer be the case. But in the painful interval of suspense, until we get Swaraj, we cannot simply leave our brethren alone in the lurch and at the mercy of our enemies. We have, therefore, to humiliate ourselves and go abroad for help,—just as Italy was obliged to do when she went to foreign countries to ask for their help in her own national struggle. I do not altogether like this appeal to the outside world, because I believe with all my heart in self-help and self-determination. But all the same I cannot believe that it is right to leave anything undone or any stone unturned which might lead to getting justice for our brethren abroad.

Q. But do you not think that even before obtaining Swaraj, India can do something to make South Africa feel the injustice of what she is doing?

NO RETALIATION.

A. Retaliation is a policy of pin-pricks, which in the hard world of realism to-day would count for nothing at all in Africa or even worse than nothing. What would South Africa care if South African coal were forbidden to enter India. The export to India is such a trifle that she could laugh at such a prohibitive measure. She might even do more than this. For, if the South African Union put a protective duty upon rice coming from India in retaliation for our protective tariff against their coal she could by such an action terribly hurt our own Indian brothers and sisters in South Africa. For, they are practically the only people out there to whom rice is staple diet. This retaliation is double-edged, and it is likely to turn back like a clasp knife on the hand of India if we ever use it. There is an appeal which would finally go home in the future to South Africa itself, namely, that South Africa would incur the displeasure of the whole of Asia by her anti-Asiatic policy. But, before that appeal can be rightly made India must be free and independent. China must be free and independent. The Islamic lands of Western Asia must be free and independent. These countries "from an entirely free and independent position" must be able to unite with Japan in showing a common united displeasure against the anti-Asiatic policy of South Africa. For this policy is directed not against India only, but against all Asiatic countries alike. This is the real appeal which will finally carry weight, but until this weighty appeal can be made by free and independent countries, we must go on appealing and appealing to the moral conscience of the civilized world and get every single bit of support that we possibly can out of that.

COLOUR BILL DEGRADING.

Q. Can you throw any light upon the South African Colour Bill applied to the mines?

A. This Bill is probably the most serious step that has yet been taken in South Africa to degrade Indians. It is far more important in what it implies than the refusal of the municipal franchise in Natal.

Let me make this perfectly clear. The white race has hitherto regarded the educated Indians as coming next to themselves in the order of superiority. The white man was willing in his mind to place the educated Indian along with the half-caste and above the pure negroes. The very fact that the white man refused to give the Indian municipal and other rights was declared to be due to the inevitable consequence that would follow, namely, that those rights would have to be given to the half-caste and the pure negro. A hundred times over, this argument has been used before me by South African statesmen. And I am sure that Sarojini Devi must have heard it quite as often. Indeed, it was always the stock argument.

HYPHENATED RACE ARGUMENT.

The Englishman would say: Of course, we do not object to the Indian on the ground of his race; but, if once we let the Indians have the vote, what should we do about the hundreds of thousands of half-castes and the millions of native Africans?" This, I repeat, has always been the plausible argument in South Africa. But now look at what has happened, in this new Colour Bill relating to the mines. The Bill (which is almost certain to be passed) places Indians below the half-castes and exactly on the same level with the natives. That is to say, the half-caste is being taken up one step higher and the Indian is being taken down one step. The half-caste (if this Bill is passed) will be of a higher status than the Indian; for the Bill only refers to the Indians and African natives and places them in one category on the same level. Can you not see what a very serious thing this will be for Indian status in South Africa? Not only will there be no equality with the white race, but the Indian will be placed on a lower level altogether.—Free Press of India.

MIAN FAZLI HUSSAIN & AND MODERATE MINISTERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Kitchlew in his presidential address at Belgaum said, that in his considered opinion Dr. Sapru, Mr. Chintamani and Lala Harkishan Lal deserved as much blame for deserting the Congress as Mian Fazli Husain. That is true. But can the learned doctor assert, that either Sapru, or Chintamani or Harkishanlal has ever fanned the flame of communalism, as the Mian Saheb has done in the Punjab? No, Dr. Kitchlew, No!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A CONSENT DECREE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose disposed of the suit brought by the liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla against Robert Forbes Smith claiming Rs. 14,167. The defendants, who had dealings with the Alliance Bank, pledged certain shares in joint stock companies for payment of money which would be due to the bank. The defendant, having failed to make due payments, the bank sold the shares and applied the proceeds in satisfaction of its dues. The sale proceeds of the shares being not sufficient, they claimed the balance due.

By consent a decree for Rs. 14,000 was passed.—A. P.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

GOVT. OF INDIA NOT TO PARTICIPATE.

DELHI, Feb. 25.

At question time in the Assembly to-day, Mr. S. C. Ghose asked whether the Government of India had received any invitation from the Government of the Republic of France to participate in the International Exhibition of Modern decorative and industrial art to be held in Paris this year and whether they proposed to consider the advisability of having an exhibit of Indian products in that exhibition.

Sir Charles Innes, replying, said the Government of India received an invitation but after consultation with the Provincial Governments they decided not to participate officially in the exhibition.—A. P.

BURMA CORPORATION, LD.

BAWDWIN MINE:

The General Manager reports as follows in his letter dated 17th instant:—

The system of barricades extended and strengthened. Total sealed area including first fire now embodies whole of Chinaman ore body South of co-ordinate 1,100 to its southern extremity from No. 6 Level to No. 1 Level inclusive. Fire atpears to be smothering itself and there is considerable gas pressure inside sealed area making it no longer accessible. Total number of stopes in operatin before second fire 104, total remaining outside sealed area 46, equal to 44 per cent. With three shifts working these as well as new high grade section already started and to be started it is estimated that output will be about 75 per cent to 80 per cent. normal. No estimate can be given at this juncture how long fire area will require to remain sealed before opening up can be risked. February output will be about 80 per cent. normal. Cable report will follow later after barricades have been tested for a further period and proved effective.

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P.P. 386

GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY!

TO MUSLIMS.

The "Muslim Outlook" Riff Relief Fund is being raised for the Red Crescent Society to send medical aid and stores to non-combatants, women and children of the Muslim Riff, who have been maimed by aerial bombardments or strangled by poison gas in Morocco. Supporters include Their Highnesses the Begum of Bhopal, the Nawabs of Bahawalpur, Sachin and Mangrol, Nobles of Hyderabad (Deccan), Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan Sir Mohammad Shafi, Muslim League, Anjuman-i-Islamia. Bankers: Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Lahore. The daily "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore publishes full particulars, subscription lists and accounts. Write to the EDITOR for copies of the paper. 22766

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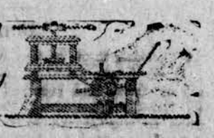
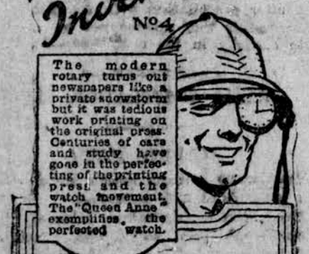


Notable Inventions

No. 4



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INFANT MORTALITY IN BOMBAY CITY.

Mr. K. G. Venkatesharan, Research Scholar University School of Economics and Sociology, writes:—"Replying to Mr. Johnstone who declared in the House of Commons that Infant Mortality in Bombay was 666 per thousand compared with 80 per thousand in London, Earl Winterton said that "according to official statistics the Infant Mortality in Bombay was 178.11 per thousand and not 666." This must have come as news to many, having been told not long ago during the National Baby Week that Bombay has a very high Infant Mortality. Turning to the annual reports of the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay City, we fail to find anywhere the figure quoted by Earl Winterton. The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

Year.	Ratio per thousand registered live births.	Ratio per thousand estimated births.
1923	411	269
1922	403	300
1921	667	510
1920	552	
1919	653	

The ratio per thousand estimated births need not be taken seriously as they are incongruously low. It is difficult to believe that Infant Mortality could have fallen from 510 to 300 just in one year. The Health Officer himself is inclined to regard it as "speculative." Evidently Mr. Johnstone refers to the year 1921 and is therefore correct in his figure, while Earl Winterton seems to have confused the figure for Bombay Presidency for 1921, which was 178.11, with the figure for Bombay City to which alone Mr. Johnstone apparently refers. It is gratifying to learn that Earl Winterton's reply did not satisfy the member who intimated that he would raise the question of adjournment at the earliest opportunity. Regarding the drugging of infants with opium lest they should cry for food when the mothers are away at work Earl Winterton said that the matter was being considered by the Government of Bombay. If the Earl refers to no more than the licensing by the Government of "bala golis" the remedy is worse than the disease, for as was pointed out in the "Indian Social Reformer" (November 22nd, 1924) "the public may regard the license to be a sort of official sanction to the practice."

CITY'S HEALTH.

During the 8th Week of 1925, i.e. the week ending 21st February, 1925, the total mortality was 32 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 29.15. These figures compare favourable with those for the 8th week of 1924 when the mortality was 840 and death-rate 35.23 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 968 and death-rate 43.27.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 286 as against 1 and 260 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 139 were among infants under one year of age; 15 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 52 attacks and 16 deaths. Plague caused nil attacks and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 424 and compares favourably with that for the 8th week of 1924 when the figure ras 403 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924) viz. 367.

TUESDAY'S RETURNS.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 24th February, 1925 to 6 a.m. of 25th February, 1925:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	7	2
Cholera	nil	nil
Plague	nil	nil
Influenza	nil	nil

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 94
Total mortality this day last year 118.

The following are extracts from the Monthly Bulletin of Health of the City of Bombay for January 1925:—

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

	Number Registered. December 1924	January 1925
Births	2,088	1,871
Deaths (Total)	2,942	3,204
Deaths from Plague	3	2
Deaths from Small-pox	15	37
Deaths from Cholera	3	1
Deaths from Influenza	2	7
Deaths from Malaria	55	54
Deaths from Enteric Fever	5	5
Deaths from Tuberculosis	138	151
Deaths from Leprosy	5	5
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis	179	190
Deaths from Dysentery	99	85
Deaths from Respiratory Disease	1,082	1,209
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	640	650

VACCINATION.

Primary Vaccinations	2,459
Re-Vaccinations	575

ANTI-PLAGUE MEASURES. NUMBER OF RATS DESTROYED.

Killed or Pound Dead	40,598
Taken Alive	21,491
Total ...	62,089
Number Examined	30,652
...Infected with Plague	93
No. of Infected Rats per 100 Examined	0.30

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOMES.

The following Table shows particulars in regard to the women treated in the three Municipal Maternity Homes during the Month:—

	N. 125, Bellasis Road	No. 89, Parel Road	Imam-wada	Total
Admissions	57	20	41	118
Remaining on the last day of the month	17	3	14	34
Births	51	15	37	103
Deaths (of mothers)	nil	nil	nil	nil
Cases of Puerperal Septicæmia	nil	nil	nil	nil

The Municipal Nurses made 8,803 visits during the month and attended 140 women during their confinement.

HEALTH OF THE CITY DURING THE MONTH.

The Death-rate was 30 as compared with 47 the decennial average and 28 for the preceding month.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

IS IT TO CONTINUE?

LUCKNOW, Feb. 25.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey paid an official visit to Ludhiana yesterday where he inspected the Women's Christian Medical College and Hospital and later on held a durbar at which several local bodies presented him with addresses of welcome. The Governor in a joint reply referring to the question of communal representation said: "I do not attempt here to decide the more difficult question namely whether communal representation has in reality been the cause of communal estrangement. It has certainly had the result of giving the two communities a new aspect as political parties and where one party is in the minority it may have lent emphasis to the political predominance of the majority. That does not necessarily imply that it has in itself created or increased real antagonism between the two communities where such antagonism exists. I believe that it has its origin in other causes both social and material and is not in itself due to any change in our political forms. It still remains to be decided whether a continuance of the system of communal representation for any lengthened period will actually keep the communities apart or whether it will achieve its object by allowing more backward communities to advance under its protection to a position in which they can look forward to a future in which no such protection is needed."—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL.

RS. 2,000 FOR PRESIDENT.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 25.

After about a month's adjournment the U. P. Legislative Council reassembled this morning. Only official business was transacted to-day including the presentation of the report of the select committee on the President's Salary Bill. The Select Committee has recommended that the President should be a whole-time servant of the council with a monthly salary of Rs. 2,000 instead of 3,000 as proposed in the bill.

The council meets again on Friday.—A. P.

DAYANAND CENTENARY.

SUCCESSFUL CLOSE.

DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Dayanand Centenary celebrations which came to a successful close last week were the first of this kind in this part of the country. People gathered together in Muttra in large numbers and the Railway companies had to run several special trains every day to cope with the increased traffic. Enquiries made at Muttra station go to show that there were approximately 1,25,000 passengers who visited the celebrations. A pandal and camps were erected on Brindaban road about a mile from Muttra station for the convenience of visitors. Two bazars were opened in the neighbourhood of the camps. The celebrations commenced with hymns from the four vedas. There was 'nagarkertan' in which the life and teachings of Dayanand were explained. Special conferences were held to discuss the special marriage bill, the Shudhi uplift of the depressed classes, the cow protection and widow remarriage. An appeal was made to collect five lakhs of rupees for the religious preaching of the Arya Samaj and over a lac of rupees were collected on the spot. There was much enthusiasm amongst the visitors specially amongst ladies who were in quite a large number. The municipal board, the Railway companies and police rendered much valuable help towards the success of the celebrations and comfort of the visitors.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

The following Bulletin is issued by the Reception Committee:—

Date of the Session: As already announced the 18th Session of the All-India Shia Conference will be held in Bombay on 9th, 10th, and 11th March, 1925.

President:—In consultation with the Reception Committee the Central Committee has elected Nawab Syed Sarfraz Husain Khan Saheb, M.L.A., Patna, President of the Conference and the public will be glad to know that Nawab Saheb has kindly accepted the Presidentship.

Place of the Session and Exhibition:—The beautiful building of Noorbagh, situated at Mazagaon Road, has been secured by the Reception Committee and a Pandal is being erected in its compound for holding the Session of the Conference. A smaller Pandal will also be erected there for holding the usual Art Exhibition.

Lodging:—Delegates and orphans will be lodged in the Pakka buildings of the Noorbagh and no fees will be charged for the same. Cots will also be provided free, but the guests are requested to bring their own bedding. The weather will be normal and no winter clothes will be required.

Railway Stations:—Delegates who arrive by the G.I.P. Railway are requested to alight at Victoria Terminus Station, and those by the B.B. & C.I. Railway at Grant Road. Delegates coming from outside are requested to kindly inform the Reception Committee the exact date and time of their arrival so that the necessary arrangements may be made at Railway Stations. Reception Committee Office address is Kalyan Mansion, Dongri, Bombay 9, and Telegraph address is "Tavheed, Bombay."

Boarding: A special hotel will be opened in Noorbagh during the Conference period, and the charges will be moderate.

TEMPLE FOR UNTOUCHABLES.

The President of the Managing Committee of the Vartetj Antiyaj Shala writes from Vartej Kathiawar:—

"It has been decided to build an Ashram and a Mandir (temple) for the "untouchables" at Vartej, in Kathiawad, a place where already a school for the "untouchables" is doing very good work. The School was visited by several prominent national leaders, all of whom have expressed their entire satisfaction. Mahatma Gandhiji has also kindly consented at about Rs. 12,000. The Bhavnagar State has already given about two acres of land with fruit-giving mango trees free of charge for the use of the Institution. Will not any lover of "untouchables" take this scheme to his heart and build either the Ashram or the Mandir and present it to the Institution?"

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will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

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"PRABHAT" BAREILLY, U. P.

JEWISH AWAKENING.

THEIR DUTY TO INDIA.

"What India can learn from the Jew" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. Abraham B. Salem under the auspices of the Disraeli Club at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Wednesday evening, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. The Vidyalaya Hall was filled to overflowing long before the time and a large number of the audience had to remain standing for want of seats at the doorways.

Mrs. Naidu, rising amidst cheers, said she had presided over many meetings of all kinds in that very hall but she had not so far the proud privilege of presiding over a meeting held under the auspices of the Jewish population of Bombay. She was indeed proud to preside over that day's meeting and come in contact with the descendants of that ancient and much persecuted race. She was glad to find that the Indian Jews were opening their eyes to their duties and responsibilities to the country of their adoption and had come to reckon themselves as partners in the shame or the glory of India. When she last went to Malabar in connection with the Moplah outbreak, she had the good fortune of visiting the famous Jewish Synagogue in Cochin, which spoke through the relics and memorials of the past, still preserved with great affection, of the welcome and hospitality given by Hindu Kings to the Jews who were fleeing from the tyranny of ignorance and persecution from the land of their fathers. In their hour of despair and homelessness India offered them shelter and gave them the message of religious toleration and of unification. The Jews were a great community, brave in the midst of dangers, staunch, almost tenancious, in their loyalty to their creed, and proud in maintaining their individuality wherever they went. They had given to the world literature, philosophy, science and art. They had illustrated how a nation could come strong and triumphant after long spells of adversity. In their case, as in others, the Lord God Jehovah, would fulfil his word to struggling nations, if only they have faith in Him and sustain themselves by patience in suffering and hope for the future.

With these words of inspiration and hope, Mrs. Naidu called upon Mr. Salem to deliver his lecture. Mr. Salem has a loud, stentorian voice—a voice that would drawn the screeching howl of the tram car, as Mrs. Naidu humorously expressed—and he was listened to with wrapt attention. He said that the Jews were proud of being the Select Race. Even as Palestine stood midway between Asia and Europe, the Jews stood as interpreters between the East and the West. In India they stood between Indians and Europeans. The key-note of the Jewish race, the learned lecturer said, was self renunciation, self-suffering and courage as exemplified in the sufferings and sacrifices of Abraham, Joseph and Moses. It was that key-note that prompted them to respect and admire Mahatma Gandhi, who struck a responsive chord in the hearts of all Jews by his self-renunciation and rare courage. Mr. Salem touched upon India's hospitality to the persecuted and homeless Jews with great gratitude and deplored their present apathy and indifference to the great political movement that was stirring Indians on to political and national freedom. The Jews would not be showing their gratitude, which was deep in their hearts, if they kept aloof from the work of emancipation. They would be failing in their duty if they considered Government jobs and petty clerkships in merchantile firms the be-all and the end-all of their lives. In conclusion he exhorted the audience with warmth to join hands with the leaders of the Indian National movement.

Mrs. Naidu, concluding, thanked the lecturer for his very able address and asked the Jewish population to learn to stand up with Indians. They should consider India's shame as their shame and India's glory as their glory. They should not stand away from Indians and ask for communal spoils in the loot of India's unity. They should say and say with determined emphasis "we are one with you".

Mr. J. D. Aaron, the Secretary of the Disraeli Club, on behalf of the members, thanking Mrs. Naidu for her inspiring words, said the more they drunk from the fountain of her knowledge, experience and wisdom, the more desirous they would be come to drink deeper. The Jews, he said, were not ungrateful for all that they had received in India and he assured the president that they were one with Indians and would do their utmost to raise India among the comity of nations.

The meeting then dispersed amid loud cheers.

RIGHTS OF INDIAN STATES' SUBJECTS.

A BHOR STATE CONTROVERSY.

POONA, Feb. 24.

An important issue of the rights of Native States' Subjects is being raised by a controversy between the subjects and the Ruler of Bhor State, which is a small Native State near Poona. It is stated that the State is a centre of myrabollam fruit industry. The fruits are collected during the period of February to May for export to foreign countries. The Ruler of Bhor State is said to claim the right of ownership of all the myrabollam fruits grown, even in private fields, by the ryots. The Ruler is stated to have issued a notification that all myrabollams should, as a rule, be sold only to one contractor selected by him and at a price fixed by him.

The subjects claim the right of absolute ownership in the fruits grown on their fields, and want freedom to sell their produce to contractors of their own choice, and at their own prices. Last year, a compromise seems to have been made that the subjects shall pay an export duty of Rs. 2 per khandy. This year the export duty is said to have been increased to Rs. 3 and even then it is said that freedom of movement of myrabollams is not allowed. The subjects dispute the right of the Ruler to levy even an export duty on the ground that his powers in this connection are restricted to a few articles which do not include myrabollams, and it is alleged that complaints are also made of the alleged persecution of the villagers by the Native State officials in this connection. There is need for an enquiry into these complaints by the Collector of Poona, who is also the Political Agent, and for the publication of his report.
—Free Press of India.

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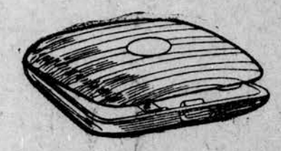

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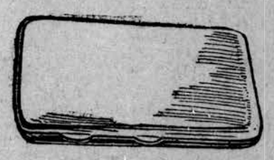
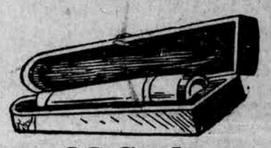
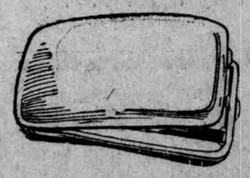


75 Seals.
One E. P. Cigarette Case (Flat)

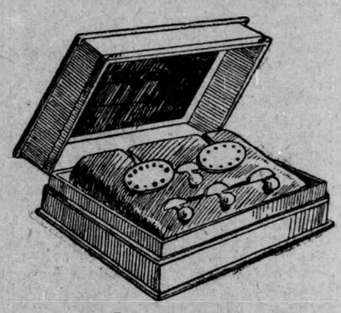


80 Seals.
One Gold Mounted Mother-O'-Pearl Cigarette Holder.



75 Seals.
One E. P. Cigarette Case (Curved)

50 Seals.
One Pair Ladies' Phoenix Silk Stockings: Colours—Black, White, Nude, or Champagne—sizes 8½ to 10.



45 Seals.
One Set Rolled Gold Cuff Links and Studs.

40 Seals.
One box of 6 Embroidered Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

30 Seals.
One Rolled Gold Slave Bangle.

20 Seals.
One "Cutex" 5 Minute Manicure Set.

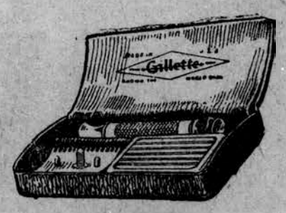
25 Seals.
One Eversharp Silver-plated Pencil.

40 Seals.
One Rolled Gold and "Simili" Pearl Brooch.

25 Seals.
One Silver Mounted Mother-O'-Pearl Cigarette Holder.

20 Seals.
One Vanity Case.

25 Seals.
One Pair Military Hair Brushes.



20 Seals.
One Gilt Gillette Safety Razor.

15 Seals.
Two Packs Linette Playing Cards.

10 Seals.
One Best Quality Shaving Stick.

ONE RED SEAL similar to facsimile shown in each corner is packed in every Tin of 50 Cigarettes.

FIVE Empty 10's Packet FRONTS will be accepted as the equivalent of one Seal.
Choose Your Present and Post Your Seals and Packet Fronts to Post Box 601, Calcutta.
Collectors are recommended to send their Seals and Packet Fronts by Registered Post.
This Scheme is in force until 30th June 1925.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co. Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.